

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES

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CONFIRMATION, RANK AND GRADE, U.S.N.R.F.

The Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, under date of Sept. 2, has issued a circular of instructions to all ships and stations regarding examination for confirmation in rank and grade of officers of all classes of the U.S. Naval Reserve Force, line and staff. In addition instructions were wired on Sept. 9 to all commanding officers of naval districts and to all recruiting officers authorizing the examination of any Reserve officer who is on inactive duty, but who was not examined prior to being so placed. Such officers are authorized to report at any naval district or to any Navy recruiting officer for his examination. The circular letter, No. 19, follows:

Bureau of Navigation, Cir. Letter No. 19, Sept. 2, 1919.
To: All Ships and Stations.
Subject: Circular of Instructions to all Ships and Stations, Commandants of Naval Districts and to the Service, regarding examination for confirmation in rank and grade of officers of all classes of the Naval Reserve Force, Line and Staff.

1. The Bureau is now ready to proceed with confirmation in rank and grade, and the following rules and regulations set forth the requirements, eligibility and procedure:

2. Original enrolments in the "Naval Reserve Force," except enrolments in the "Fleet Naval Reserve," are provisional assignments of rank, and subsequent higher assignments in all classes are also provisional. The law provides that no officer, except members of the "Fleet Naval Reserve," shall be confirmed in his provisional rank and grade until he shall have performed the minimum amount of active service required for the class of which he is a member, nor until he has duly qualified by examination for such rank and grade under regulations prescribed by the Navy Department.

3. The members of Class 1, "Fleet Naval Reserve," will be confirmed in the rank and grade in which they were enrolled (providing such rank and grade is not above that formerly held by them in the Navy) if found physically qualified by a Board of Medical Officers. Members of Class 1, "Fleet Naval Reserve," who have been given higher provisional assignments of rank by reason of having been assigned a running mate in the Regular Navy, may be confirmed in the permanent rank held by their running mate.

4. In Class 2, "Naval Reserve," and Class 5, "Naval Reserve Flying Corps," the minimum amount of active service required by law to qualify for confirmation is three months.

5. In Class 3, "Naval Auxiliary Reserve," the requirements as to qualifications of officers shall be as prescribed by the Navy Department. The minimum amount of active service in order to qualify for confirmation shall be three months.

Who Is Eligible?

6. In no case will an officer be confirmed in Class 1 and 2 in a rank and grade higher than the permanent rank and grade held by his running mate in the Regular Navy.

7. Officers who were enrolled in a class other than that of which they are now members may elect in which class they desire confirmation and will be subject to regulations governing that class.

8. Class 3 officers who have served for three or more months on a combatant ship commanded by an officer of the Regular Navy may request an opportunity to take examination for confirmation in Class 2 in a rank which will be designated by the Bureau. Such designation will be based upon the length of service and duty performed.

9. In order to be eligible for confirmation officers must meet the following requirements:

(a) Class 1, "Fleet Naval Reserve"—Eligible for confirmation in the grade in which their running mate holds a permanent commission, upon passing prescribed Medical Examination. No prescribed length of service in the United States Naval Reserve Force.

(b) Class 2, "Naval Reserve"—Eligible for confirmation in the grade in which running mate holds a permanent commission, upon passing prescribed Medical Examination. The minimum amount of active service required of members to qualify for confirmation in this class shall be three months.

(c) Class 3, "Naval Auxiliary Reserve"—Class 3 officers are eligible for confirmation in accordance with the following table, provided they have served four months in that capacity, or are qualified by license and previous sea experience.

(d) Officers who have been regularly detailed to, and actually served as Commanding Officers of ships of not less than 8,000 tons displacement, are eligible for confirmation in the grade of Lieutenant Commander, and, of ships of not less than 2,000 tons displacement, in the grade of Lieutenant.

(e) Officers who have been regularly detailed to and actually served as Executive Officers, Chief Engineers, Navigators or First Lieutenants of ships of not less than 8,000 tons displacement, are eligible for confirmation in the grade of Lieutenant. Officers who have served as Executive Officer, Chief Engineer, Navigator or First Lieutenant, of ships of not less than 4,000 tons, or as Watch Officers of ships of not less than 1,000 tons, are eligible for confirmation in the grade of Lieutenant (junior grade). All other Class 3 officers are eligible for confirmation as Ensign, after completing required service.

(f) The minimum amount of active service required of members to qualify for confirmation in this class shall be at least three months active service in their current enrolment.

(g) Officers in Class 4 with sea experience, if qualified in accordance with Bureau of Navigation Circular Letters 121-18 of July 1, 1918; 202-18 of Nov. 4, 1918, and 34-19 of March 18, 1919, or the Bureau's letter of Oct. 28, 1918, to District Commandants, may be transferred to Classes 2 or 3 and confirmed under the same rules laid down for those classes. Officers who performed shore duty may, upon application, be transferred to Class 6, and if found qualified confirmed in that class.

(h) Class 4, "Technicians," will, on their own application, be transferred to Class 6 and confirmed in their present rank, provided their record and evidence of civilian professional standing and reputation warrant such recommendation by an Examining Board.

(i) Class 5, "Naval Reserve Flying Corps"—The minimum amount of active service required of members to qualify for confirmation in this class shall be six months. All officers who have served six months on active duty and whose records are

satisfactory shall be eligible for confirmation. They shall be arranged according to the following percentages:

15 per cent.—Lieutenant, senior grade.
35 per cent.—Lieutenant, junior grade.
50 per cent.—Ensigns.

(k) Class 6, "The Volunteer Naval Reserve"—Officers of Class 6 will be confirmed in their provisional grade upon their Records.

(l) The Records of all officers of all classes will be taken into consideration in determining their fitness for confirmation and no officer will be confirmed whose record is not completely satisfactory.

Qualifications—Physical and Professional.

Physical.

10. All officers, line and staff, on active duty eligible for confirmation shall first be examined and found physically qualified for the duties of their rank and grade before being confirmed. If found not qualified physically, they will not be confirmed. For officers on inactive duty the physical examination given them when released from active duty will be taken as the required examination.

Professional.

11. The professional examination for all classes will consist of an examination of their Records and Fitness Reports.

Boards.

Statutory Boards.

12. Statutory Boards for the examination for confirmation of officers of the Naval Reserve Force will be convened for all classes at the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.

Medical Board.

13. Commandants of Districts and Commanding Officers will immediately convene Medical Examining Boards to examine Reserve officers. The report of this examination will be forwarded to the Navy Department as soon as possible.

General.

14. A Fitness Report on officers on active duty shall be obtained, covering a period up to the date they are ordered up for examination, and should contain a recommendation from the Commanding Officer as to whether or not he considers the officer qualified for confirmation in this rank. In the case of officers who are on inactive duty the Bureau will obtain recommendations from their last Commanding Officers as to whether or not they recommend them for confirmation.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.J. Res. 102, Mr. Nelson.—That commissioned officers, warrant officers and petty officers and other enlisted men of the U.S. Coast Guard shall receive the same pay and allowances as are now or may hereafter be prescribed for corresponding grades or ratings and length of service in the Navy. Nothing herein contained shall operate to reduce the pay or allowances that would have been received by any person in the Coast Guard except for passage of this resolution.

S.J. Res. 104, Mr. Smith of Georgia.—For the distribution of motor-propelled vehicles, motor equipment, and other war material, equipment and supplies not needed by the War Department, and for other purposes.

S.J. Res. 106, Mr. Hitchcock (for Mr. Williams).—That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to use such military and naval forces of the United States as in his opinion may seem expedient for the maintenance of peace and tranquility in Armenia until the settlement of the affairs of that country has been completed by treaty between the nations.

S.J. Res. 107, Mr. Nelson.—Extending the provisions of the act entitled an act to prevent in time of war departure from and entry into the United States contrary to the public safety, are, so far as they relate to entry into the United States, continued for one year after peace has been concluded with the Central Powers of Europe.

S. 2734.—To authorize the transportation of civilians across the Atlantic Ocean upon Army transports under such rules and regulations and at such rates as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

S. 2923, Mr. Wadsworth.—To provide funds (\$200,000) for the care and maintenance of the graves on foreign soil of members of the military forces of the United States.

S. 2924, Mr. Wadsworth.—To provide United Service School funds; same as H.R. 8819, page 19, Sept. 6.

S. 2980, Mr. Newberry.—To credit officers of the United States Naval Reserve Force with time served in the Naval Auxiliary Service.

H.J. Res. 189, Mr. Esch.—That warrant officers, petty officers and other enlisted men of the U.S. Coast Guard shall receive the same pay and allowances as are now or may hereafter be prescribed for corresponding grades or ratings and length of service in the Navy; Provided, That nothing herein contained shall operate to reduce the pay or allowances that would have been received by any person in the Coast Guard except for passage of this resolution.

H. J. Res. 196, Mr. Kahn.—That the increased pay for exercising higher command authorized by Sec. 7 of an act entitled "An act for the better organization of the line of the Army of the United States," approved April 26, 1898, which has accrued since April 6, 1917, in favor of any officer of the Army of the United States, shall be payable from any unexpended appropriation for the pay of the Army.

H.J. Res. 200, Mr. Rhodes.—Providing for the free use of surplus motor trucks, motor-propelled vehicles, rollers and other surplus equipment of the War Department by the several states of the Union for permanent road building.

H.J. Res. 203, Mr. Hicks.—That commissioned officers, warrant officers, petty officers and other enlisted men of the United States Coast Guard shall receive the same pay and allowances as are now or may hereafter be prescribed for corresponding grades or ratings and length of service in the United States Navy; Provided, That nothing herein contained shall operate to reduce the pay or allowances that would have been received by any person in the Coast Guard except for the passage of this resolution:

Provided further, that the senior district superintendent, the three district superintendents next in order of seniority, the four district superintendents next below these three in order of seniority, and the five junior district superintendents shall have the rank, pay and allowances of captain, first lieutenant, second lieutenant, and third lieutenant in the Coast Guard, respectively.

H.R. 8991, Mr. Morin.—That all enlisted men who were commissioned and served honorably as officers in the U.S. Army during the war between the U.S. and Germany may, when they have twenty-five years' service to their credit for retirement under existing laws governing retirement of enlisted men, be retired with pay and allowances fixed for first lieutenants on the retired list if they served in that grade or a higher grade during the war: Provided, That not more than five years for double time already earned under existing law may be counted for credit for retirement under this act: Provided further, That retired enlisted men who were commissioned and served honorably during the war between the U.S. and Germany shall, upon reverting to retired list, receive the pay and allowances fixed for first lieutenants on retired list, if they served in that grade or a higher grade during the war: And provided further: That enlisted men affected by this act who did not attain a grade higher than that of second lieutenant, upon being retired, or if already retired, upon reverting to the retired list, shall receive the pay and allowances fixed for second lieutenants on retired list.

Promotion Before Discharge.

H.R. 9033, Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina.—That immediately prior to muster out, discharge or other honorable separation from active service or from any form of temporary commission, officers and enlisted men of the A.E.F. may be temporarily promoted or appointed as hereinafter provided; but no officer or enlisted man shall be promoted to any grade under this act who was not so recommended by his proper superior prior to cessation of hostilities on Nov. 11, 1918, namely: Every officer and enlisted man who actually commanded any body of troops or who actually served in any staff position may be promoted to highest grade authorized in law, regulations, or approved organization tables for such command or staff duty. Every officer and enlisted man who especially distinguished himself by gallantry in action, by meritorious service, or by exceptional efficiency may be promoted to highest grade for which recommended by his proper superior. Every enlisted man who completed any course of instruction, passed any examination, or otherwise qualified for a commission in accordance with existing law, orders or regulations may be promoted to grade for which he qualified and was recommended by his proper superiors.

Sec. 2. That the date of commission under the provisions of this act shall be the date of receipt of the recommendation by the War Department or other lesser authority competent to make the promotion or appointment. Officers and enlisted men entitled to the benefits of this act who have already been separated from the Service or from their temporary commissions shall nevertheless receive their commissions in the same manner as if they were still in the Service. Provided, That no officer or enlisted man shall receive the benefits of this act unless his service subsequent to his recommendation for promotion has been honorable.

The commissions shall read: "For gallantry in action," "For meritorious service," "For exceptional efficiency," and so forth, as the case may be, and shall in no wise affect present or future military status of the individual or operate to increase his pay or allowances.

When not on duty under arms all persons who served honorably as officers or enlisted men in the World War shall be entitled to be called by the proper title of the highest grade held by them during the war, and upon proper occasions of ceremony may wear the uniform of such grade: Provided, That no person shall assume or allow himself to be called by any military title to which he is not entitled by law.

H.R. 9067, Mr. Rhodes.—Granting additional pay to all enlisted men of the military and naval forces of the United States who served during the war against Germany.

H.R. 9108, Mr. Hawley.—Amending Sec. 10 of National Defense Act by adding: "That any temporary medical officer who entered the active service in the Army on or before April 6, 1917, who was at the date of such entrance between the ages of twenty-two and thirty-two years, and who served with credit throughout the war, shall, upon application, be regularly commissioned a first lieutenant in the permanent Medical Corps of the Army, and said commission shall be dated as of the date of the entrance of such temporary medical officer into the active service."

H.R. 9203, Mr. Hicks.—To provide adequate subsistence for the warrant officers and enlisted men of the Coast Guard.

H.R. 9204, Mr. Stinson.—That the base pay of all officers, active and retired, of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and Public Health Service be, and the same is hereby, increased thirty per cent. per annum, and the pay of all enlisted men, active and retired, is hereby increased fifty per cent., these increases herein provided for to be effective from date of approval of this act; and retainer pay of members of the Naval Reserve Force and Marine Corps Reserve shall be computed on pay as increased herein.

H.R. 9111, Mr. Pell.—Granting a bronze medal, to be known as the Victory Medal, with suitable device and ribbon, to each of the several officers and enlisted or enrolled men or women, and next of kin of such as may be dead, of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and other armed forces of the United States, except United States Guards and Student Army Training Corps, who honorably served not less than ninety days in the war with Germany prior to Nov. 11, 1918.

H.R. 9144, Mr. Kahn.—To provide for the completion of the purchase of certain real estate for ordnance storage at Raritan Arsenal.

H.R. 9179, Mr. Hicks.—Granting preference in civil service appointments to persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service and to their widows and wives in certain cases.

H.R. 9180, Mr. Hicks.—Granting additional compensation to all soldiers, sailors, marines and others who served in the armed forces of the United States in the war against the Central Powers between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, and who have been honorably discharged from said service, or who may hereafter be honorably discharged therefrom, shall be paid, in addition to all other compensation and allowances heretofore authorized by law, the sum of \$30 for each month of such service: Provided, That the minimum amount paid to any person shall be \$60.

H.R. 9249, Mr. Hicks.—That whenever commuted rations are issued to warrant officers and enlisted men of the Coast Guard in lieu of rations in kind, such commutation shall be at the rate of \$1.00 per ration.

CANDIDATES U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following candidates were designated last week for the U.S. Military Academy entrance examination to be held beginning on the third Tuesday in February, 1920, with a view to admission in June, 1920:

Arkansas, 5th Dist.—John G. Bohlinger, 1321 Lincoln Ave., Little Rock.

Florida, 1st Dist.—Thomas H. Wallis, Ocala.

Georgia, Senator Harris—James Dickerson, Homerville; Thaddeus H. Parker, jr., Moultrie; 3d Dist., George O. Clark, Smithville.

Indiana, 1st Dist.—George H. Steel, 803 South Second St., Evansville; Manford Nash, Wadesville.

Iowa, Senator Cummins—Allan Dawson, Council Bluffs.

Mississippi, 6th Dist.—Colburn L. Weston, Logtown.

Missouri, 2d Dist.—Fred A. Collet, Salisbury.

Montana, 1st Dist.—Thomas W. Duncan, Gerald Ave., Missoula.

North Carolina, 5th Dist.—Thomas C. Lyon, Creedmoor.

North Dakota, Senator Gronna—Walter O. Ulsaker, Wahpeton.

Pennsylvania, Senator Knox—George T. Summerlin, jr., Route 1, Malvern.

Tennessee, 1st Dist.—Richard T. Mitchell, Embresville; 5th Dist., Joe C. McMahon, Middle Tennessee State Normal School, Murfreesboro; 6th Dist., Walter L. Liggett, 1st alt., 2802 Oakland Ave., Nashville; Leslie E. Simon, 1112 Buchanan St., Nashville.

Texas, 15th Dist.—John Harry Stadler, Brackettville.

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SPLENDID SHOOTING OF U.S. MARINES.

In the twenty-sixth annual Interstate Shooting Tournament at Sea Girt, N.J., on Sept. 1 to 6, 1919, the U. S. Marines displayed a form of marksmanship seldom seen on any range, repeating the splendid showing made by them at Caldwell, N.J., where they took first place in the majority of matches fired.

The number of matches won this year by the Marines, and the uniformly high scores attained, indicate that the Marine Corps rifle team of 1919 is the best team of military riflemen ever developed in the United States.

The Marines won twenty-seven of the thirty-four rifle matches they entered at Caldwell, N.J., and Sea Girt, N.J. Civilians won three, the Cavalry team two and the Army section of the A.E.F. team and the Philippine Scouts one each. In the seven matches lost the Marines took five second places and two third places.

So steady was the shooting of the Marines that adverse weather conditions had very little effect. This was well illustrated in the National Team Match, which was shot under varying conditions of light and wind when the different pairs of Marines went to the firing line. The Marines were trained to overcome such changes. They won the National Team Match and we give below the scores in detail of the winners furnished by Lieut. Col. William G. Fay, Inspector of Target Practice:

U.S. Marine Corps Team, winners of National Team Match of 1919, Major W. Dulty Smith, team captain; Major John J. Dooley, team spotter; Major S. Smith Lee, team coach.

Name and rank.	200.	500.	1,000.	Agg.
Sergt. Emil J. Blade.....	100	94	93	287
Sergt. William H. Blase.....	100	94	86	280
Pvt. Roy Moore.....	99	95	90	284
Gunr. John J. Andrews.....	97	94	88	279
Cpl. Raymond O. Coulter.....	100	91	82	273
Sergt. Ernest Von Erdmannsdorff.....	97	97	77	271
Gunr. Otho Wiggs.....	96	92	83	269
Lieut. Claude Thompson.....	97	96	77	270
Sergt. Morris Fisher.....	100	94	85	279
Capt. Harry L. Smith.....	97	93	84	274
Capt. Joseph Jackson.....	100	92	92	284
Capt. Eugene L. Mullaly.....	99	93	88	280

Team total in each stage....1,182 1,125 1,022 3,329

HONORS FOR A.E.F. AND CIVILIANS.

The Distinguished Service Medal or Distinguished Service Cross has been awarded, by direction of the President, to the following officers for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services or for extraordinary heroism in action in France, Russia or in the United States in 1918 and 1919, and to civilians for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in the United States or in Russia in 1918 and 1919.

G.O. 95, JULY 26, 1919, WAR DEPT.

I.—Award of Distinguished Service Medal.

Col.—W. T. Johnston, General Staff. Organized and administered officers' training camps from outbreak of war until July 25, 1918, and thereafter rendered conspicuous service as Chief of Staff, Southern Department.

II.—Award of Distinguished Service Medal.

Mr.—John F. Stevens. As head of Railway Advisory Commission to Russia and special adviser of Russian Ministry of Ways of Communication. In the midst of revolutionary conditions pursued his undertaking to rehabilitate Russia by restoration of railway traffic. In a distant country, far from immediate support, maintained unflinching devotion to duty, now beginning to show valuable results.

III.—Award of Distinguished Service Medal.

Col.—J. N. Willcutt, Q.M.C. In charge construction of National Guard camps displayed qualities of leadership, energy, administrative ability, and devotion to duty, which rendered possible housing of National Guard troops in incredibly short space of time. Later served as chief of the procurement branch of construction, division of Army.

IV.—Awards of Distinguished Service Medal.

Mr.—Eliot Wadsworth. As vice chairman, Central Committee, A.R.C., brought great problem of systematized relief for our armies, those of Allies, and for stricken people of Europe to eminently successful solution.

Henry P. Davison. As chairman War Council A.R.C., assumed general direction of the war measures of that society, and by exercise of rare tact and consummate powers of construction and direction brought it to perfection or organization which made it possible to extend relief promptly and bountifully to our armies and those of allied nations.

V.—Awards of Distinguished Service Medal.

Major Gen.—Eli A. Helmick. As commanding general, Base Section 5, displayed brilliant administrative ability in successfully directing manifold activities under his supervision, in expediting completion of various engineering projects necessitated by enlargement of Pontanezen Camp and development of Brest as foremost embarkation camp rendered invaluable services to A.E.F.

Brig. Gen.—Smedley D. Butler, U.S.M.C. Commanded with ability and energy Pontanezen Camp at Brest during time in which it has developed into largest embarkation camp in the world.

Amos A. Fries, Engr. Corps. As chief Chemical Warfare Service was charged with important task of training and equipping our troops for form of warfare in which American Army had had no experience prior to present war.

Ora E. Hunt, Inf. As commander of 6th Inf. Brig. during greater part of its active operations achieved notable success.

Col.—Albert H. Archer, Engr. Corps. Commanding officer, 4th Engineers, contributed materially to successes of 4th Div. in Alsine-Marne offensive and Meuse-Argonne operations.

Frank C. Bolles, Inf. Commanded, with keen tactical ability, 39th Inf. throughout various campaigns in which 4th Div. participated until early stages Meuse-Argonne offensive, when he was wounded.

Edmund L. Daley, Engr. Corps. Served with distinction as division engineer 3d Div. and as commanding officer 6th Engrs.

Joseph E. Davis, Field Art. Commanded 15th Field Art. throughout major operations in which 2d Div. participated, proving himself officer of unusual ability and sound judgment.

Warren T. Hannum, Engr. Corps. As member training section, Gen. Staff, efficiently supervised technical and tactical training of engineer, gas and tank troops, and the operation of schools for those services.

William H. H. Hutton, Jr., Air Ser. As chief of Personnel Service and later assistant chief supply section, Air Ser., was charged with duties of varied and difficult nature. Constantly displayed marked zeal and sound judgment.

George E. Leach, Field Art. Commanding officer 151st Field Art. displayed marked qualities of leadership.

Harry Lee, U.S.M.C. Having taken command 6th Regt., U.S.M.C. prior to attack on Bois de Belleau and Boursches,

Security

"Security" is considered of most importance by all ship owners. Therefore a ship's anchors should not be neglected, for upon them "security" often depends. Should they fail to hold, should they foul, should they break—disaster is possible.

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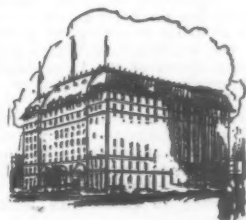
A fact

Here at the Astor, the largest selling cigarette is Fatima—showing the growing preference for this moderate-priced Turkish blend. Men have found that Fatima contains "just enough Turkish" to taste right and "just enough" to enable them to smoke as freely as they choose without regrets.

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he directed operations of regiment with remarkable success during all major operations in which it participated.

Morris E. Locke, Field Art. Commanded, with marked skill and initiative, the 102d Field Art. during the Chateau-Thierry campaign.

Troy H. Middleton, Inf. Battalion and regimental commander 47th Inf., gave proof of conspicuous energy and marked tactical ability. Achieved notable successes in operations near Sergy, along Vesle River, and during the fierce fighting in Bois-du-Fays and Bois de Forest of Argonne-Meuse offensive.

Hu B. Myers, Cav. Assistant chief of staff, G-3, and Chief of Staff, 2d Div., during final operations, performed exacting staff duties with conspicuous ability.

Earl G. Pauls, Engr. Corps. Member of American Military Commission of Italy from April to July, 1918, displayed tact and diplomacy in making preliminary investigation of Czecho-Slovak situation. Later, as commanding officer 7th Engrs., participated creditably in St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives.

Robert H. Peck, Inf. Rendered services of signal worth as commanding officer 47th Inf. and subsequently of 11th Inf.

Robert H. Pierson, Med. Corps. Served as division surgeon 5th Div. from its organization until the close of hostilities, when he became chief surgeon 6th Army Corps.

William R. Pope, Cav. Having taken command of 113th Inf. shortly before beginning of Meuse-Argonne offensive, held it with signal ability throughout period of its engagement in that operation.

William H. Rucker, Field Art. Commander of 107th Field Art. and of French artillery regiment during operations of 32d Div. on Vesle river, displayed consummate skill as artilleryman and showed notable qualities of leadership. Subsequently commanded 16th Field Art. and acted as group commander French and American artillery units.

Wright Smith, Field Art. As commander 13th Field Art. proved himself an artilleryman of extraordinary skill and ability.

George Vidmer, Cav. Commander 306th Inf., demonstrated marked ability as a military leader.

William P. Wooten, Engr. Corps. Served with credit as commanding officer 14th Railway Engrs. during operations of that regiment on British front. Subsequently, while corps engineer, 3d Army Corps, by energy, foresight and skill in accomplishing important engineering work contributed materially to the successful operations of his corps.

Lieut. Col. John A. Paegelow, Signal Corps. Commander of balloon service, 1st Army Corps and 1st Army, was well fitted for his important position both by long experience in aeronautics and noted organizing ability.

Edward Henry Shaughnessy. Serving successively as general superintendent, general manager and acting deputy director general transportation, by energy, zeal and able management rendered services of the highest type.

VI.—Awards of Distinguished Service Cross.

Capt. Fred C. Albright, med. detach., 853d Inf. Near Xammes on Sept. 13.

Albert F. Baxter, 853d Inf. In the Bois de Barricourt on Nov. 1, 1918.

Martin O. Rudolph, 11th Inf. At Vieuville-en-Haye, France, Sept. 12, and near Cunel Oct. 21.

Lieut. William H. Hammond, 89th Inf. Near Montfaucon Sept. 26-27.

Joseph A. Mendelson, Med. Corps, 305th Inf. Near Ville-Savoy Aug. 15-16.

James J. Ronch, 8th M.G. Battal. Near Cunel Oct. 4.

Royal H. G. Smith, 853d Inf. Near Remonville Nov. 1.

Arthur E. Westphal, 7th Inf. Near Fossey July 15.

The citation on page 11 of G.O. 81, War Dept., 1919, relating to 2d Lieut. Charles A. Hueser, is rescinded and following substituted therefor:

Charles A. Hueser, 2d Lieut., m.g.c., 165th Inf. Near Landres-et-St. Georges Oct. 14.

The citation on page 3, G.O. 132, War Dept., 1918, 2d Lieut. Scott M. Johnson, is rescinded and following substituted therefor:

Scott M. Johnson, 2d Lieut., 6th Regt., U.S.M.O. Near Vierz July 19.

VII.—Awards, Posthumous, of Distinguished Service Cross.

Lieut. Frank S. Long, 110th Inf. Near Fleville Oct. 5.

Clifford F. Phillips, 339th Inf. Near Bolshieserko, Russia, April 2, 1919.

Oskar E. Youngdahl, 23d Inf. Near St. Etienne-aux-Arnes Oct. 8-9.

The citation on page 12 of G.O. 74, War Dept., 1919, relating to 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Ferguson, is rescinded and following substituted therefor:

Joseph A. Ferguson, 1st Lieut., 110th Inf. Near Varnnes Sept. 26; near Courmont July 30, an oak leaf cluster to be worn with the Distinguished Service Cross.

VIII.—Rescission of Certain Citations.

Citation on page 16, G.O. 81, War Dept., 1919, relating to Sergt. Samuel E. Casaga, is rescinded, a correct citation being published on page 44, G.O. 59, War Dept., 1919.

Citation on page 38, G.O. 81, War Dept., 1919, relating to Pvt. George F. Schultz, is rescinded, a correct citation being published on page 47, G.O. 59, War Dept., 1919.

OFFICERS HONORED BY CONGRESS.

Representative Kahn, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, has compiled the following list of officers of the Army who have by name been thanked or presented with medals or swords by Congress since the organization of the Army in 1789:

The Thanks of Congress.

Lieut. Col. Joseph Bailey	June 11, 1864
Major Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks	Jan. 28, 1864
Major Gen. Jacob Brown	Nov. 3, 1814
Major Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside	Jan. 28, 1864
Major Gen. E. P. Gaines	Nov. 3, 1814
Major Gen. U. S. Grant	Dec. 17, 1863
Major Gen. W. S. Hancock	April 21, 1866
Major Gen. W. H. Harrison	April 4, 1818
Major Gen. Joseph Hooker	Jan. 28, 1864
Major Gen. O. O. Howard	Jan. 28, 1864
Major Gen. Andrew Jackson	Feb. 27, 1815
Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon	Dec. 24, 1861
Major Gen. Alexander McComb	Nov. 3, 1814
Major Gen. George G. Meade	Jan. 28, 1864
Major Gen. W. S. Rosecrans	March 3, 1863
Major Gen. Winfield Scott	March 9, 1848
Major Gen. P. H. Sheridan	Feb. 9, 1865
Major Gen. W. T. Sherman	Feb. 10, 1864
Major Gen. T. L. Sherrill	Jan. 10, 1865
Major Gen. Zachary Taylor	July 16, 1846
Major Gen. Zachary Taylor	March 2, 1847
Major Gen. Zachary Taylor	March 9, 1848
Brevet Major Gen. Alfred H. Terry	Jan. 24, 1865
Major Gen. George H. Thomas	March 3, 1865
Brevet Major Gen. J. E. Wool	Jan. 24, 1854

Gold Medals.

Major Gen. Jacob Brown	Nov. 3, 1814
Col. George Croghan	Feb. 13, 1835
Major Gen. E. P. Gaines	Nov. 3, 1814
Major Gen. U. S. Grant	Dec. 17, 1863
Major Gen. W. H. Harrison	April 4, 1818
Major Gen. Andrew Jackson	Feb. 27, 1815
Major Gen. Alexander McComb	Nov. 3, 1814
Brig. Gen. James Miller	Nov. 3, 1814
Brig. Gen. E. P. Porter	Nov. 3, 1814
Brig. Gen. E. W. Ripley	Nov. 3, 1814
Major Gen. Winfield Scott	Nov. 3, 1814
Major Gen. Winfield Scott	March 9, 1848
Major Gen. Zachary Taylor	July 16, 1846
Major Gen. Zachary Taylor	March 2, 1847
Major Gen. Zachary Taylor	March 9, 1848

Swords.

Lieut. Cyrus A. Baylor	Feb. 13, 1835
Major Gen. W. O. Butler	March 2, 1847
Ensign Joseph Duncan	Feb. 13, 1835
Brig. Gen. T. L. Hamer	March 2, 1847
Major Gen. J. P. Henderson	March 2, 1847
Capt. James Hunter	Feb. 13, 1835
Lieut. Benjamin Johnston	Feb. 13, 1835
Col. Richard M. Johnson	April 4, 1818
Lieut. John Meek	Feb. 13, 1835
Brig. Gen. J. A. Quitman	March 2, 1847
Ensign Edmund Shipp	Feb. 13, 1835
Brig. Gen. T. E. Twigg	March 2, 1847
Major Gen. John E. Wool	Jan. 24, 1854
Brig. Gen. W. J. Worth	March 2, 1847

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Disapproval of Army Regulation Amendments.

Being desirous of amending Paragraphs 1122, 1123 and 1135, A.R. (to allow express baggage service for officers, giving baggage transportation to female telephone operators and Army nurses under certain conditions, and granting excess baggage service to officers on change of station) the Secretary of War requested a decision from the Comptroller on the legality of the proposed amendments. In addition to giving the paragraphs in their amended form the Secretary of War pointed out the urgent need for the revision of the three regulations in justice to officers changing station, particularly under emergency conditions. But, after presenting a summary of the law covering travel allowances and baggage, the Comptroller states: "I am not aware of any new legislation relating to the matter submitted that makes it necessary or desirable to change Paragraphs 1122, 1123 and 1135 of the Army Regulations. . . . The proposed amendments not being in conformity with existing statutes, are not approved."

Pay of Troops, China Expedition.

The Office of Camp Supply Officer, China Expedition, Tientsin, has asked the Comptroller for a decision on the following point: The troops of the China Expedition were until March, 1918, paid in gold coin, which had an exchange value of approximately \$1.42 Chinese currency for \$1.00 U.S. currency. Since March, 1918, payment has been made in U.S. paper currency, which has an exchange value of \$1.07 Chinese currency for \$1.00 U.S. currency. Inasmuch as prices for quarters, board and other necessities were fixed when the exchange rate was \$2.50 Chinese currency for \$1.00 U.S. currency, it may readily be seen that the officers and men of the China Expedition are living under a severe handicap. Also due to the U.S. paper currency being on a silver basis, the fluctuation of the silver market has forced the exchange rate as low as \$0.96 Chinese currency for \$1.00 U.S. currency. The question is then

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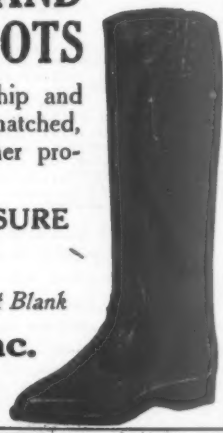
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asked: "If present laws will not permit the payment of troops at a fixed rate, will they permit payment in gold coin?" The Comptroller states in reply: "With reference to your question whether, if the present laws will not permit the payment of troops at a fixed rate will they permit payment in gold coin you are advised that when payments are made in United States gold or currency to officers and enlisted men the obligation of the Government ends, as loss caused by rise of value in local currency due to war or other condition is not loss by exchange, and therefore not covered by the appropriations for payment of loss by exchange. Whether payments to be made by you may be made in gold coin is a question which addresses itself to the administrative authorities rather than to this office, and no opinion is expressed thereon. In this connection you are advised that it is my understanding that the embargo against the exportation from this country of gold has now been raised."

Loss of Officers' Baggage.

In connection with the claim of a Field Artillery officer for reimbursement for loss of his suit case and contents (valued at \$230.59) while on a Red Cross or Y.M.C.A. truck in London, the Comptroller makes this negative decision: "Under the Act of July 9, 1918, the Government is not an absolute insurer of an officer's personal property against loss from any and all causes or under any and all circumstances, and it is clear, I think, that no provision is made by law for the reimbursement of officers of enlisted men in the military service whose property has been lost through theft or otherwise while they were traveling, not in the military service, but on leave, for their own pleasure, as in the instant case, and where the baggage is not regularly in the care of the Army, as the loss does in such case result from, nor is it incident to, the military service."

Texas Cyclone Claim Allowed.

The appeal of Major Herbert E. Taylor, of the Regular Army, for a revision of the action of the Auditor in disallowing his claim, for reimbursement for private property lost in the Texas cyclone of Aug. 16-17, 1915, has been allowed by the Comptroller and a certificate of difference will issue in favor of the appellant for the sum of \$356.85. At the time of the great storm Major Taylor was a second lieutenant on duty with the 6th U.S. Cavalry.

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NAVAL ASPECTS OF THE WAR.

Following the publication of Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe's record of his experience during his command of the Grand Fleet, a record that for directness of statement and completeness has few equals in naval literature, we now have appearing simultaneously in magazine and newspaper serials the observations of Rear Admiral W. S. Sims, and Admiral von Tirpitz, of the broken German navy on the naval aspects of the war. By a curious coincidence Lord Fisher, of the British navy, has been writing a series of letters to the London Times within the past fortnight on naval affairs that have been cabled to this country, so that students of this subject have presented to them narratives and criticisms by naval officers of three navies as to operations during the recent hostilities that are of very great professional interest.

Admiral Sims's narrative, in *The World's Work* for September, begins with a review of German submarine operations at the time he arrived in England in April, 1917. He states that at that time the enemy, through its submarine operations, was winning the war and that if the Germans kept up the rate of destruction of commerce carriers then prevailing it would have won the war by August. He deprecates the prevailing idea that Great Britain controlled the seas, declaring that all she did was to be the mistress of that part of the ocean we could see, while beneath the surface Germany held command, and through her submarine operations was beating Great Britain. Admiral Jellicoe touches on this question of the submarine peril to shipping in the final chapter of his narrative which brings events down to November, 1916. He saw then, as the British Admiralty did five months later when Admiral Sims's record begins, that the destroyer must be the main reliance in fighting the German submarines. Admiral Jellicoe suggested to the Admiralty at that time reducing the Grand Fleet by one battle squadron, if necessary, to allow the destroyers assigned to that squadron being assigned to anti-submarine work. He wrote: "The alternative, which I felt we could not face, was to run the greater risk of serious disaster from successful submarine warfare on merchant shipping."

But while the British navy had its anxieties brought about by insufficient protection of all its naval bases, notably Scapa Flow at the beginning of the war; its lack of sufficient deck-armor protection and protection against underwater attacks; its inferior explosive shell; and inferior range-finders, to say nothing of inferiority in destroyers, the Germans were already beaten if we are to believe Admiral von Tirpitz. He declares that the reputation of the British navy had so impressed the men then comprising the German government that they were afraid of Britain on the sea, and he makes the frank admission that the British won through this effect at the very opening of the war before an engagement had been fought. That the German admiral does not exaggerate when he makes a statement of this kind is shown by the eventual result. For naval history knows no such abject surrender as was that of the German navy in November, 1918.

Irritated out of his usual indifference to civilian criticism by some editorial comments made by the London Times on a communication he had sent that paper, Lord Fisher has been writing more letters that for broad humor and incisiveness of statement carry one back to another age in England. He asks the editor of the

London Times in one of these letters: "Did the fleet at Scapa Flow on Aug. 14, 1914, win the war or not?" And in an interview given two days later he answered the question by stating: "The fact remains that in spite of miserable ineptitude the navy won the war." In common with the United States Great Britain has always made war badly and most inefficiently in the opening phases. But the British have won for themselves a reputation for going through to the bitter end with warfare that is a great asset to them owing to the effect this reputation has on enemy morale. Once again this reputation stood Britain in good stead, as Admiral von Tirpitz's words show. At sea, at least, Germany was beaten from the start by her fear of the British navy.

WHY NAVY OFFICERS RESIGN.

The ban on acceptance of resignations from officers in the U. S. Navy declared by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who maintains that until the war emergency is declared at an end no officer shall be released from the Regular Navy, has caused many complaints and a consequent feeling of dissatisfaction among the officer personnel. More than 400 resignations have been tendered, it is said, and all are based on the fact that the officers are finding it a hardship to be restricted to the pay and allowances of the Service in a period of inflation when their dollar has a buying value of less than forty cents.

As an indication of the distress some officers have encountered there is the case of a senior lieutenant who, almost driven to distraction, finally sent his resignation to the President the latter part of August, for which he was called upon to explain to the Secretary of the Navy. In that explanation this officer states: "As a senior lieutenant, my salary, including ten per cent. sea pay and ten per cent. for first five years of service, is \$242 a month. My family consists of a widowed mother, an invalid; a widowed grandmother, wholly dependent; a brother, aged seventeen, partially dependent; a wife, entirely dependent. The expenses of living in a wardroom on board ship are: Board for mess, \$35; laundry, \$5; total \$40. When my ship is in port my wife joins me and there is the expense of keeping up a second establishment at a hotel or boarding house. If I did not have her meet me in various ports, I would not be able to see her except at long and uncertain intervals. When I am at sea my wife returns to her parents or to my mother's home. I contribute various sums, depending upon my financial circumstances, toward the support of my mother, varying from \$50 to \$100 a month. The expenses of my mother's home, the third establishment that I am helping to support, are greatly increased by reason of doctor's fees for medical treatment of both my grandmother and my mother.

"During the year 1918, my current expenses for keeping up both establishments on ship and my mother's ashore exceeded my salary of \$242 a month by the total of \$2,342. Of course this figure is abnormal, due to excessive doctor's fees because of illnesses, such as the influenza, but the deficit would have been heavy enough in any case. By remaining in the Service I cannot possibly pay off this deficit or hope to even meet my current expenses on the returns of my salary. I am prevented from further adding to my income by outside work by the very nature of my duty at sea. There has been no extravagance on my part or any member of my family. I have purchased only one uniform and one raincoat in three years, not having been able to do so, though my wardrobe needs refurnishing badly. In April, 1919, I submitted a request for assignment to aviation duty, stating my qualifications, in order that the increased pay would enable me to continue in the Service. I was not selected for such duty. Also, there is a strong possibility that I may be demoted from my present temporary rank of lieutenant, senior grade, to my permanent rank of ensign. This would work another hardship on me, the extent of which I cannot underestimate." The officer added an urgent request that his resignation be given careful attention so that he might be allowed to resume civil life "with the greater opportunities for properly and adequately supporting my family." He concludes: "I have submitted my resignation only after an exhaustive study of my financial circumstances and the conclusive necessity that to properly care for my responsibilities ashore I must leave the active Service."

This is only one of many similar cases, officers at the Navy Department declare. No factor, they say, has so seriously affected the morale of the commissioned personnel as the inadequacy of pay to meet current responsibilities.

NEW EDITION OF ARMY REGULATIONS.

Under the direction of Major Gen. Peter C. Harris, The Adjutant General, a revised, up-to-date edition of Army Regulations is now in preparation. It is contemplated that nothing will be in the new edition of the Regulations that pertains solely to any one branch of the Service unless it is necessary for the public business that other branches of the Service be informed on the subject in question. In order that the various bureaus, etc., may incorporate in their special manuals matters eliminated from the present edition of Army Regulations, each bureau of the War Department and each division of the General Staff will be required to furnish The Adjutant General with the name of an officer who will be liaison officer for the bureau, etc., con-

cerned with The Adjutant General in connection with paragraphs of the Regulations concerning his bureau.

EDUCATION AND RECREATION IN U. S. ARMY.

As forecast in our issue of Sept. 13, page 37, a general order will shortly be published to the Service embodying the following: The direct control and supervision of all matters pertaining to the education and recreation of the soldier is vested in the Director of War Plans Division, General Staff, who will have associated with him a board of civilian educators to advise him on the development of educational policies within the Army. He will provide for the proper system of inspection to insure uniformity in this training. Education in the Army will serve a twofold purpose: (a) To train technicians and mechanics to meet the Army's needs, and to raise the soldier's general intelligence in order to increase his military efficiency. (b) To fit the soldier for a definite occupation upon his return to civil life. Educational work, within the times allotted by War Department orders, will be as regularly scheduled as is military training, and it is made the duty of all commanders to see that all subordinate officers apply to this new work the same high standard of duty heretofore exacted in purely military training.

Every possible assistance will be given by the War Department to organization, camp and post commanders in the development of these standards. Until further orders, educational training, except for illiterates, will be voluntary; but when once enrolled as a student the soldier will be required to complete the course undertaken. Normally an average of three hours a day, five days a week, will be devoted to such training. It is not intended in allotting a three-hours daily or fifteen-hours weekly time to educational work to restrict commanding officers rigidly thereto, but it is intended that in the allotment of time for educational work for the year, provision should be made for this proportion of time to be devoted to educational work.

Camp Activities.—Opportunity for wise application of the soldier's leisure time will be provided. Commanding officers will assume full responsibility for the contentment and well being of the soldiers, and be prepared to maintain, as far as practicable, the work now being carried on by the several civilian welfare agencies within their commands. Camp activities will include recreational athletics, music, dramatic entertainment, service clubs, post exchanges, libraries and community cooperation. Every possible assistance will be given commanders in the development of these activities by superior commanders and by the War Department.

Moral Training.—Commanding officers will give their support and assistance to chaplains and all other agencies in the problems of moral training, character building and religious guidance of the soldier. In order to carry out the provisions of this order each commanding officer will appoint on his staff an education and recreation officer. This officer should have the highest qualifications and rank appropriate to the size of the command. He will be charged with control and direct supervision of all activities defined in this order and will be provided with such assistants, military or civilian, or both, in education, camp activities and moral training (chaplain) as strength of command requires. Chaplains are not available for assignment as education and recreation officers. All functions of the Commission on Training Camp Activities and the Committee on Education and Special Training will, by the forthcoming general order, be transferred to the War Plans Division of the General Staff, of which Major Gen. William G. Haan is director. G.O. No. 15, War Dept., 1918, and all orders and instructions in conflict with the above are to be rescinded.

STRENGTH OF REGULAR DIVISIONS.

According to present plans seven Regular Army divisions, 1st to 7th, inclusive, are to be maintained as permanent organizations. The 1st Division, now en route to its station, has not yet discharged its emergency personnel:

Regular Army Divisions.

Div.	Permanent station.	Officers.	Men.	Strength.	Arrived in U.S.
1st*	Camp Taylor, Ky....	643	16,733	17,376	September
2d	Camp Travis, Texas....	286	2,054	2,340	August
3d	Camp Pike, Ark....	310	2,989	3,299	August
4th	Camp Dodge, Ia....	315	1,476	1,791	August
5th	Camp Gordon, Ga....	332	2,593	2,925	July
6th	Camp Grant, Ill....	265	1,314	1,579	June
7th	Camp Funston, Kas....	347	1,816	2,163	June

Total 2,498 28,975 31,473

*Includes emergency officers and men.

DESERTIONS FROM THE ARMY.

Desertions from the Army as reported to The Adjutant General for the period April, 1917, to June 30, 1918, show that 9,908 were from the National Guard out of a total strength on June 30, 1918, of 375,000, the percentage being 2.6. In the same period the desertions from the Regular Army were 5,957 out of a total strength of 515,000, the percentage being 1.2. From the National Army the desertions were 4,575 out of a strength of 1,490,000, the percentage being 0.3. As a basis of comparison it is shown by a table issued by the Statistics Branch, General Staff, on Sept. 6 that the desertions in percentage of strength of the Regular Army in the fiscal year were 3.9; in 1913; 5.1; in 1914, 4.2; in 1915, 4.4; in 1916, 3.8, and up to March 31, 1917 (a nine months' period), 3.4.

A PROPOSED RECRUITING METHOD.

Capt. Lloyd L. Wardell (emergency), Signal Corps, U.S.A., has addressed a communication, through the channel, to the Secretary of War as to a proposed method for the Recruiting Service. He proposes the following: "That each officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier be systematically encouraged to secure, during the year, one recruit—by such method as may seem best adapted to the individual circumstances; but usually by letters to eligible young men of their acquaintance. And where at all practicable, that a recruit thus obtained be enlisted for the organization of the person responsible for such enlistment, even though such organization be stationed in an overseas possession." This method of securing new members, he adds, "has for years been very successfully applied by several lodges of national scope, one such lodge having exactly doubled its membership during the past year in this manner. It seems to me that a similar method would be very adaptable to the Army and Navy. Also, only the highest type of recruits would be obtained, as generally only men of good character would be written to. No one could, perhaps, put forward in a more convincing manner than, say, a Signal Corps man the advantages of his arm. There would also be the personal and intimate influence which an impersonal recruiting method could never hope to achieve efficiently. It might be advisable to show some form of substantial appreciation on behalf of the Government to a member of the Services when such member gets his man, in the form of a decoration, a privilege such as leave or a pass, or even a suitable money reward, for this method should be a most economical one. Much healthy competition is certain to result."

R.O.T.C. REGULATIONS INTERPRETED.

As the question of the meaning and intent of paragraphs 56 and 82, Special Regulations No. 44 (R.O.T.C. Regulations) had been raised, the War Department on Sept. 16 issued the following interpretations of these paragraphs: Paragraph 56 outlines the policy of the War Department as to the proposed basic camps and advanced camps as indicated therein. The attendance at basic camps must necessarily be voluntary on the part of the student, as he enters into no contract that in any way compels him to attend this camp. Educational institutions meet the requirements of the law provided they require three hours of military instructions a week during the academic year only. The only students whose attendance in camp is compulsory are those in the advanced course who sign the contract for further training and receive commutation of rations. With reference to Paragraph 82, all concerned are advised that it is intended that commutation of subsistence shall be paid for not to exceed two years in the advanced course, with any time deducted that the student may have spent in camp where subsistence was furnished in kind. In other words, a student who is entitled to commutation for two years and attends a six weeks' camp would actually receive commutation for two years less six weeks, provided he is furnished with rations in kind at the camp. No duplication of commutation of rations is contemplated, whether furnished in commutation or in kind.

CHEMICAL WARFARE RELATIONS SECTION WORK.

The Relations Section of the Chemical Warfare Service, which was established after the armistice was signed, has served as an employment bureau for the 5,400 chemists who left civilian positions to serve in this new branch of the Army. Many of them abandoned good-paying employment in munition factories, dye works and the like to accept Army work at Army pay. The chiefs of the Chemical Warfare Service were quick to show their appreciation by establishing this bureau, which is doing everything possible to re-establish relations between men and peace-time industries. Up to the present time more than 2,700 men have found lucrative positions through the office of the Relations Section. There are now on file the names of 800 waiting to be placed. A card index is kept of the pre-war training, Army position and desires of the men. Another file gives a list of industries seeking for chemists and the particular training they require. Some industries have taken as many as twenty-five men. Ninety-six applicants have accepted positions on the teaching staffs of colleges throughout the country. Major Frederick M. Crossett, chief of the Relations Section, is receiving letters every day from large corporations expressing satisfaction with the men placed through the bureau. The disciplinary training and general Army experience, coupled with scientific knowledge, makes a very efficient combination.

COTTAGES FOR OFFICERS AT ANNAPOLIS

Through the Bureau of Yards and Docks, fifteen ready-cut houses of the bungalow type have been supplied to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis to be set up near the marine barracks, across College Creek from the Academy reservation. These bungalows are for the use of officers assigned to the Academy who have been unable to find quarters in the town and are furnished because the permanent quarters at the Academy have for a long time been inadequate to accommodate the Navy officers stationed there. Annapolis has become crowded, also, by the increase in classes and officers during the last few years. It is the intention of the Navy Department shortly to increase the Academy reservation by adding an area of three blocks, and on this tract additional residences of a permanent character will be erected. Officers at Washington who are hard put to find accommodations for themselves and their families are hopeful that the Government will take the hint from the Naval Academy authorities and erect ready-cut houses on Government land in the District of Columbia to accommodate at reasonable cost, or at the allowance of commutation for quarters—now wholly inadequate as rental money in Washington—the many officers in the city who are compelled to compete with well-to-do civilians for houses and apartments.

BONUS PAID TO 1,584,932 MEN.

The War Department, through the Zone Finance Office, is paying bonuses to discharged officers and enlisted men at the rate of 700 to 800 a day. The Zone Finance Office is also paying travel claims at approximately the same rate. Through Sept. 9 a total of 1,584,932 bonus

checks had been mailed and 90,535 travel claim payments had been made by the War Department, exclusive of the claims ordered paid by the auditor of the department. The average payment for travel claims is about \$7.50, the largest being \$145.

RESERVE FORCE CONFERENCE AT NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The following officers of the N.R.F., as designated by commandants of naval districts, have been invited to attend the conference of officers of the Naval Reserve Force, to be held at the Navy Department, Washington, on Sept. 22, to consider matters of interest and importance to the Regular Navy and Reserve Forces: 1st District, Capt. K. C. Parker; 2d, Commodore R. P. Forshaw; 5th, Lieut. Comdr. Charles Webster; 6th, Lieut. W. W. Thompson; 7th, Comdr. Charles K. Farmer; 8th, Capt. E. A. Evers; 10th, Comdr. T. W. Harris; 11th, Capt. G. A. Eaton; 12th, Lieut. Washington Irving; 13th, Capt. M. Freeman. Invited by the Navy Department are Lieut. Comdr. Truman H. Newberry (U.S. Senator from Michigan), Lieut. J. L. Saltonstall, Comdr. William B. Duncan; Lieut. E. L. Hammond, Capt. A. B. Fry, Lieut. W. W. Scouter, Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Neville, Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Miner, Lieut. S. A. Clement and Capt. C. F. Macklin. A meeting of directors of the U.S. Naval Reserve Officers' Association in national conference will also take place at the association headquarters in Washington next week.

EXAMINATION FOR WARRANT OFFICERS.

Pending a change in Navy Regulations, 1913, the Bureau of Navigation on Sept. 5 issued instructions approved by the Secretary of the Navy, covering the qualifications necessary for appointment as boatswain (A), gunner (A), machinist (A) and carpenter (A). Examinations for the appointment of the above warrant officers will be held in the near future, all members of the examining boards to be officers in the Regular Navy. Those who are qualified to compete in the examination and who desire to do so should submit their requests. Before forwarding the application the commanding officers will, as far as practicable, determine by a board of officers the physical and professional ability of the candidate. Applications, together with reports of preliminary examinations, must be in the hands of the bureau not later than Dec. 1, 1919. The date for the final examination will be later published to the Service, together with instructions relative to the convening of boards.

NAVY VICTORY MEDALS AND BUTTONS.

In accordance with G.O. 482, Navy Department, 1919, the Bureau of Navigation will award a Victory Medal to all persons in the Naval Service on active duty between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918. A Victory Button to be worn on civilian clothing will also be issued by the Bureau to all persons who served in the Navy between the above dates. Former officers of the Navy and officers in the U.S.N.R.F. who are on inactive duty may submit individual requests to the Bureau of Navigation for medal and button, showing rank, time and place or vessel of service. This service will be verified by the records in the bureau and if eligible the medal and button will be forwarded. The bureau will also authorize appropriate clasps. Men discharged from the Regular Navy and N.R.F. will be furnished with a Victory Button upon the presentation of their discharges to a Navy recruiting station, each Navy recruiting station will be furnished a supply of such buttons.

UNITS OF R.O.T.C. DISCONTINUED.

Units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Amherst College, Trinity College, Wesleyan University, Bowdoin College, Union College, Rice Institute and the University of Santa Clara, Calif., were ordered discontinued by the War Department on Sept. 13. The same day the Secretary of War directed that the Department of Military Science and Tactics at each educational institution maintaining one or more units of the R.O.T.C. will establish and build up by such means as may be available a military reference library containing copies of such books, documents, etc., as are required for study and reference in connection with the prescribed R.O.T.C. courses of instruction, together with such other books, maps and documents as would increase the military value of such a library. Each institution is to be held accountable to the War Department for text and reference books issued to it.

RAILWAY DATA FOR USE OF ARTILLERY.

Major Gen. F. W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery, recently suggested to the War Department the necessity of collecting and compiling data in regard to the railway systems of the United States for use in the operation of railway artillery in view of the plans already made for a mobile coast defense system using spurs from trunk lines. General Coe's views were approved, but because various services and agencies of the War Department are concerned in the operation of railway artillery, and in order to avoid confusion, unnecessary labor and duplication, the compilation and collection of railway data was ordered made by the Chief of Engineers. This data will, when obtained, be available to the Chief of Coast Artillery, Chief of Ordnance, Chief of Transportation Service and such other services of the War Department as may be concerned in the operation of railway artillery.

AIRPLANES IN ZONE OF ADVANCE.

The latest revised figures from the Air Service (Aug. 28) show 1,755 planes, or sixty-five per cent. of the total number of planes sent to the zone of advance, to have been lost in operations. The distribution of service planes in the zone of advance on Nov. 11, 1918, was as follows: Dispatched to zone of advance, 2,698; delivered to troops, 2,495; lost in operations, 1,755. In the number "delivered to troops" is included the planes lost by accident at zone of advance depots. On Nov. 11, 1918, there were 740 planes with the armies and 203 in depots in the zone of advance. The Air Service reports 9,183 planes of all types on hand Aug. 21, of which eighty-nine per cent. were in condition to use. These planes are classified by the Air Service as follows:

Active, 4,781; obsolescent, 2,215; obsolete, 1,928; experimental, 259.

PASSPORT RESTRICTIONS WHOLLY REMOVED.

Secretary Baker on Sept. 15 informed Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt that he no longer considers as necessary the restrictions governing the issuance of passports to relatives and officers and enlisted men now serving overseas. The Secretary of State has been requested by Mr. Baker to act on the applications for passports without further reference to the War Department. Transportation on Army transports will be furnished when available, provided the officers and enlisted men concerned are not in Europe on temporary duty only. This transportation will be supplied in accordance with Paragraph 3751, Manual of the Quartermaster Corps, U.S. Army.

OBTAINING INFORMATION FROM ARMY RECORDS.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following from the Office of The Adjutant General: A large number of applications for information from the official records of the War Department are made through attorneys employed for the purpose. The employment of the services of an attorney is unnecessary for this purpose. Applications for information from the official records may be addressed by the person directly interested in obtaining it to The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C., who will furnish it to the applicant direct, provided such information can properly be furnished under existing rules of the War Department.

NAVY EXPERIMENT WITH LAND PLANES.

Experiments are about to be conducted by the Navy Department in Chesapeake Bay of an emergency flotation gear which enables a land airplane to be flown from the deck of a ship, to alight in the water and be picked up intact. A Loening monoplane, which has developed a speed of 151 miles an hour, is to be used in the tests. The plane will be flown by Lieut. Comdr. E. O. McDonnell, U.S.N., who saw extensive service in the war on French and Italian fronts flying a fighting plane. On his flight from New York to Hampton Roads this week he stopped at Washington to give the Capital its first view of the "double-duty" plane.

COMDR. GRADY'S TESTIMONY AT ERLANGER G.C.M.

We are informed that report of the proceedings of the G.C.M., in the case of Ensign Harry Erlanger, U.S. N.R.F., at the New York Navy Yard, Aug. 18 to 21, was incorrect in the statements attributed to Lieut. Comdr. John Grady, U.S.N. Press reports of the proceedings, noted in our issue of Aug. 30, gave certain testimony attributed to Commander Grady which quoted him incorrectly and gave an unwarranted impression of improper conduct on his part. Lieutenant Commander Robertson was not a character witness, it is stated, but verified the statements Commander Grady made in defense of Erlanger.

NEGLECTED USE OF HAND GRENADE.

A soldier on duty in France had been issued hand grenades which he was carrying in his pocket. At night he lay down without removing one of such grenades, and during the night he turned over and the grenade exploded and killed him. The men were in the habit of carrying grenades in their pockets, in the absence of any other means of carrying them, although they were warned not to carry them in that manner. Such negligence is not tantamount to wilful misconduct, and the death should be regarded as in the line of duty. This opinion was rendered by the J.A.G. of the Army June 17, 1919, and was recently made public.

DEMobilIZATION CENTERS DISCONTINUED.

The discontinuance of transfers of officers and men to certain demobilization centers was ordered by the War Department after Sept. 25 in instructions sent on Sept. 16 to department commanders and commanding officers of camps, posts and stations not under the jurisdiction of department commanders. It was directed that no officers or enlisted men be sent to Camps Devens, Grant, Lee, Shelby, Taylor, Travis, Lewis, Fort Bliss and D. A. Russell. Camps where officers and men are to be sent after Sept. 25 are Camps Dix, Gordon, Pike, Dodge and the Presidio of San Francisco.

SPECIAL DRIVE FOR U.S. NAVY RECRUITS.

During the next two months the Navy will lose 100,000 men through demobilization. In order to avert placing of many ships in reserve or in reduced commission a special drive for recruits was inaugurated in all naval districts on Sept. 10, to continue to the end of the month. The recruiting report for the week ending Sept. 4 shows a total of 1,533 as against 1,943 for the previous week, a loss of 410. The week's enlistments by districts was as follows: New England, 247; Eastern, 545; Central, 301; Southern, 290; Western, 150.

INDIVIDUAL TRANSPORTATION ORDER.

Field clerks accompanied by foreign wives who do not speak English will be supplied transportation to their destination individually, according to authorization issued by the War Department on Sept. 12 to the commanding officer at the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken. All other field clerks will travel on regular troop trains. Orders to be issued to officers of the Army accompanied by foreign wives for individual travel were also authorized.

DISCHARGE OF PORTO RICAN TROOPS.

Orders issued on Sept. 5 by the War Department to the commanding general of U.S. troops in Porto Rico directed the discharge by Sept. 30 of all enlisted men in Porto Rico enlisted or drafted for the emergency who are physically eligible and who are not in confinement awaiting trial or serving court-martial sentence.

NO WAR MEDALS TO COLLECTORS.

On request of a collector of medallion art for information as to how to procure specimens of medals awarded by the United States, the Secretary of War directed that it is the policy of the War Department not to sell to collectors or to individuals specimens of these medals.

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL ANALYZED.

Explanatory Statement by Senator Chamberlain.

Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon, has made public a long and exhaustive "analytical and explanatory statement of the bill (S. 2715) to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the U.S. Army" (the so-called General Staff bill) in which he criticizes the measure chiefly because "nearly all the control heretofore exercised by Congress over the Army is to be transferred theoretically to the President, but, practically to the Chief of Staff." Before the statement was made public the Secretary of War read it and issued a statement of his own on Sept. 12 concerning one allegation in Senator Chamberlain's statement which was to the effect that an opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, rendered on July 24, 1916, had been "suppressed" until July 23, 1919, when "in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, it was received by that body and ordered to be printed." Secretary Baker's statement took the form of a letter to Senator Wadsworth, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. After quoting Senator Chamberlain's language as to the "suppression" of the J.A.G.'s opinion the letter reads:

"I enclose a copy of the annual report of the Secretary of War for 1916 and invite your attention to Appendix A, thereof, in which will be found the full opinion of the Judge Advocate General referred to and the opinion of the Secretary of War determining the question raised by it. It will be observed, however, that its official publication was accompanied by a publication in full of the opinion of the Judge Advocate General and that the latter was therefore distributed to all members of Congress and to all newspapers and others to whom the report of the Secretary of War is ordinarily sent or who apply for copies of it. I trust it will be possible to have the members of your committee advised of the erroneous statement with regard to this matter appearing in the document printed for the use of your committee. I of course understand that the committee is in no sense responsible for the statement."

Considers Bill "Radical and Revolutionary."

Senator Chamberlain's analytical and explanatory statement begins with the declaration that the bill "was framed by the military advisers of the Secretary of War" and that "it is understood that it represents what those officers, with his concurrence, regard as necessary and proper legislation which they propose for the Army. Inasmuch as many of these proposals are radical, and even revolutionary in their nature, and if rejected now are likely again to be urged upon Congress, possibly in other forms, it seems advisable now to examine all of them very thoroughly. The comments made herein with regard to them will apply equally as well whenever and however they shall appear in future." The introduction then continues: "Briefly stated, the principal purpose of the legislation proposed by this bill is to empower the chief of an all-powerful General Staff Corps, acting by authority of the President or in his name or with the acquiescence and in the name of the Secretary of War to do whatever each successive Chief of Staff may from time to time desire to do with regard to the duties, powers, functions, records, property, and personnel of all military bureaus and offices of the War Department; also with regard to almost the entire organization of and all the funds available for the support of a Regular Army composed of more than 500,000 enlisted men and many thousands of officers. All previous legislation by Congress with respect to the 'duties, powers and functions' of officers of the various staff corps and departments and of the line of the Army is to be repealed expressly or by implication. Nearly all of the control heretofore exercised by Congress over the Army is to be transferred theoretically to the President but practically to the Chief of Staff. However, Congress is still to be permitted to foot the bills."

Up to Section 5 of the bill each section is taken in turn and analyzed; Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 are grouped for discussion, this system alternating throughout the entire statement, Sections 39 to 52, for example, being grouped under one head; the Chemical Warfare Service and Details to Staff Corps and Departments being discussed separately. Of Section 1, which specifies the component parts of the Army, it is stated that it "omits the Inspector General's Department, and therefore, is intended to abolish it. This section creates five new organizations—a financial department, a Transportation Corps, a Motor Transport Corps, an Air Service, and a Tank Corps, each of them, with the exception of the Air Service, with a brigadier general as its chief. The head of the Air Service would be a major general."

"Upon careful consideration of this section," Senator Chamberlain says, "it will be seen that the enactment of it will give to the Executive permanent and unrestricted authority to distribute and redistribute, as and when he pleases, anywhere in or out of the War Department, any or all of the 'duties, powers, functions, records, property and personnel heretofore assigned by law or otherwise to any of the existing departments, bureaus, and offices of the War Department.'"

"In other words, the enactment of this section, supplemented by the general repeal provision of Section 55, would make permanent legislation, so far as the War Department and the Army are concerned, of the Overman Act under which there have already been transferred to the General Staff substantially all of the Quartermaster General's Office and many important administrative duties that belong to other bureaus of the War Department. The result has been aggrandizement of the General Staff, of course. But it has brought destruction of initiative, disheartenment and disorganization to the bureaus that have been raided and has caused enormous duplication of work, great waste of funds, endless delays and general inefficiency, not to say chaos, in the work of the War Department as a whole, and of the General Staff as well, which, by the way, is a part of the Army and forms no part of the civil establishment known as the War Department."

Would Transfer Power to the Executive.

"The changes proposed by this section with respect to the line of the Army are fully as revolutionary as those relating to the Staff Corps and departments. From very early days of the Army and up to the present time Congress has prescribed the organization and commissioned and enlisted strength of the various arms, regiments, battalions, troops, batteries, and companies of the line. It is now proposed that Congress shall relinquish to the executive substantially all of this control. Section 1 of the bill provides that there shall be the Infantry, the Cavalry, the Field Artillery, the Coast Artillery Corps,

but specifically gives to the President unlimited authority, 'as he may deem necessary,' to prescribe the number, character, nomenclature, and strength of the many different organizations into which those four arms of the Service are to be or may be divided. There is no limit as to the frequency with which this enormous power may be exercised by any President or any of his successors to meet the ever-changing opinions, views, or whims of an ever-changing Chief of Staff and his immediate subordinates. It is inevitable that the power will be so exercised, if Congress is unwise enough to permit it, with resulting instability and uncertainty throughout the Army and great and useless expense."

"It is to be observed that the last clause of Section 1, given the President power to prescribe the 'duties, powers and functions of officers of the services, units and organizations herein authorized or prescribed,' (that is, of all officers in the Army, regardless of pre-existing statutes pertaining to them), taken in connection with Section 32, which empowers the President to 'detail any officer to any military duty he may consider necessary and appropriate,' would not only nullify all previous legislation as to such duties, powers and functions, but would enable the President nominally, but the Chief of Staff practically, to do about anything the latter's inclination or fancy might suggest to him to do to or with any officer of the Army, line or staff, from the highest to the lowest. For instance, he could assign any officer of any branch to the line to duty in any other branch thereof, or in any one of the staff corps or department to duty in any branch of the line. But these are only a small part of the things the enactment of this bill would enable one man to do to both the staff and the line of the Army. The whole theory of this and other sections of the bill is unlimited, autocratic, one-man control over the entire organization and personnel of the Army. Congress is asked, in effect to undo all that it has done in the past with respect to such control and keep its hands off it in the future."

Objections to Increase of Officers.

In the analysis of Section 2 Senator Chamberlain points out that it provides for six lieutenant generals in the line of the Army, "there being now no officers of that grade in the active list; for thirty-two major generals of the line, an increase of twenty-three in the permanent list of officers of that grade, and forty-eight brigadier generals of the line, an increase of fifty-four in the permanent list of officers of that grade. The bill affords no indication of the need for, or as to the use that is to be made of, this greatly increased number of general officers of the line." It is further stated that "concealed in the second paragraph of Section 2 of the bill are some of the most dangerous and far-reaching of the many revolutionary proposals with which the whole bill abounds." The pending bill, adds Senator Chamberlain, would transfer into permanent major generals all of the temporary major generals of the staff, whose Regular Army rank is now that of colonel and who rank temporarily as major generals as heads of departments. It is sought to accomplish this feat by requiring that each of them (the present temporary major generals holding staff positions) shall be 'recommissioned' to the permanent office of major general of the line, an office that is entirely new, distinct from and foreign to the temporary offices that are held by corps or bureau chiefs and to which the rank, but not the office, of major general is merely attached. That there is a wide difference between military rank and military office, and that Congress can by legislation change the rank, but not the office, of an Army officer without an unconstitutional invasion of the President's power of appointment, was long ago established by the courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States." The fact that the matter alluded to has been settled by law, Senator Chamberlain says, "does not appear to have been considered by the framers of the present bill." He says that the present bill seeks to compel the President to appoint to major general eleven specified officers by compelling him to re-commission the eleven heads of bureaus or departments as major generals of the line.

"One-Man Dominance" and "Staff Despotism."

"Important as are the foregoing features of this section," continues the statement, "they dwindle into insignificance when compared with another feature, as dangerous as it is revolutionary, that has been very cleverly concealed, camouflaged in this and other sections of the bill. It is nothing less than a proposal to repeal or nullify substantially all restrictions of existing law relative to the selection, appointment by and with the consent of the Senate, duration of tenure, powers and duties of the chiefs of all the staff corps and departments of the Army, and to give unlimited authority to the President, at his own will and pleasure, to fill the places of those chiefs with officers of his own selection; to prescribe all their powers and duties, and to remove and replace them as frequently as he may feel disposed to do so. Of course, in practice the exercise of all this tremendous power would be substantially, if not entirely, controlled by the Chief of Staff. This preposterous scheme, together with many others of like intent in the pending bill, spells one-man dominance, staff despotism, and militarism to a degree never surpassed in the palmist days of the 'Great General Staff' of the German army."

"The method adopted by the framers of the bill in order to conceal this scheme and its true inwardness, and thus to secure its adoption by an unsuspecting Congress, was somewhat complicated. The whole of it is not to be found in any one section of the bill or in plain language anywhere; but it is all there, nevertheless, and it can be discovered readily enough by assembling its ingeniously scattered parts."

Senator Chamberlain contends that Section 2 of the proposed bill, by providing for the transfer of the chiefs of all staff corps and departments to generals of the line, except the Medical Department, means that if the bill is made law all these offices become vacant and leaves the door "wide open for filling them."

Staff Detail Proposal "Amazing."

"Section 32," he continues, "provides that the President may detail any officer to any military duty he may consider necessary and appropriate for such period as he may think proper, subject only to the limitations of this act. This amazing proposal clearly shows the spirit displayed by its framers throughout the whole bill. A consuming desire for despotic, unrestricted power, militarism run mad. The enactment of this provision, together with other cognate features of the bill, would sweep away every existing safeguard and restriction of law relative to the 'duties, powers, and functions' the President is expressly authorized to prescribe by the last clause of Section 1, reinforced by Section 32 and the general repealing provision of Section 55."

"Under the authority conveyed by Sections 1 and 32 it would not be necessary to rely upon Section 31 in de-

tailing officers for duty, terminable at any time, as heads of all the corps and departments before named and of the Medical Department, the Engineer Corps, the Judge Advocate General's Department, and the Coast Artillery Corps as well. The provision of Section 10 of the bill that there shall be a major general in the Medical Corps makes no mention of the office of Surgeon General. Consequently that section is unimportant in this connection as regards the office now held by the Surgeon General. Thus, in view of the commission saving provisions of Sections 31 and 54, all that it would be necessary to do in the case of the Medical Department would be for the Chief of Staff to issue an order, in the name of the President, assigning the Surgeon General to duty outside his department, and to issue a like order assigning any major general of either the line or the staff of the Army to duty in place of the Surgeon General. Indeed, it would not even be necessary to remove the Surgeon General. There would be ample authority under Sections 1 and 32 for turning his duties over to another line or staff major general and for assigning the Surgeon General to subordinate duties in his own department."

Position of the Chief of Staff.

Objection is raised to Section 3 on the ground that it would confer on the Chief of Staff, "regardless of what his rank proper may be, the rank, pay and allowances of the highest grade known to the military service of the United States—the great grade of general." This is based, the statement declares, apparently "upon the assumption that each chief of staff is the head if not the commander of the Army, or that he is the most distinguished officer in the Army, or that to enable him to discharge his duties efficiently he must have rank and precedence over all other officers in the Army. Every one of those assumptions is baseless and nonsensical."

It continues: "The Chief of Staff is merely a staff officer, who has no inherent power or authority, and who rightfully can act only in the name of and by authority of the President or the Secretary of War. He is not the commander of the Army or any part of it. A military commander acts by virtue of his own authority, and in accordance with his rank over those subject to his command. Superior rank is essential to him. But to a staff officer like the Chief of Staff, who must act in the name of and by authority of a superior, relative rank is not of the slightest importance. He can do all that he has authority to do just as well in one grade or rank as in another. And the Chief of Staff is in no sense the head of the Army. Since the creation of the General Staff in 1903, Army Regulations, prescribed by the President, have specifically declared that, the President being the constitutional Commander-in-Chief, though in case of exigency he may place the whole Army under a single commander subordinate to him, 'in time of peace and under ordinary conditions, the administration and control of the Army are effected without any second in command.' Never since the creation of the General Staff Corps has the President designated such a second in command or done any other act that would support the claim that the Chief of Staff is in any sense the head of the Army. It is simply absurd to say that a man who cannot command the Army can be the head of it."

"Undoubtedly each succeeding Chief of Staff has been more or less disposed to foster and promulgate the impression that he virtually commands the Army, although nominally he does not. That impression now amounts to conviction among civilians, and it is known to be somewhat prevalent throughout the Army. In recent years, unfortunately, there has been good ground for such a conviction. It is well known and admitted in military circles that some chiefs of staff have been so successful in imposing themselves upon the Secretary of War and separating him from his bureau chiefs, who should be his first-hand informants and advisers concerning the affairs of their bureaus, that they now find it difficult as well as useless to consult him or appeal to him with regard to those affairs. Add to this the disheartenment and the demoralization of bureau chiefs that followed the transfer of many of their most important duties to the General Staff, and to this add the considerable intimidation, if not terrorism, that is understood to have been applied in certain cases, and there then will be found ample ground for the widely spread conviction that there really is autocratic, one-man control of the whole Military Establishment."

"It is illuminating to contrast the hurly-burly ill-feeling, confusion, scandals, and inefficiency that have been rife in and under the War Department since the commencement of the war with the calmness, good order, harmony and quiet efficiency that at the same time have prevailed in and under the Navy Department. There the bureaus were left undisturbed, their peace-time duties, powers and resources being merely expanded to meet the demands of war. The Overman Act was ignored. Bureau chiefs as well as line officers were in constant, close and friendly communication with the Secretary of the Navy and with one another. All pulled together, and if there was ever any dissension or lack of teamwork among them the world at large never heard of it. And the Navy has had no General Staff Corps. All of which goes to show that good work, good feeling, and good reputation in and for a great department of the Government are easily attainable, even during a great war, without the intervention of any organization remotely resembling the General Staff corps of the Army."

The analysis of this section then goes on to show that even if the grade of field marshal was created in the Army the Chief of Staff would automatically acquire that rank on assuming that position. It also objects to the large increase in General Staff officers provided for in the bill; against the use of 278 enlisted men probably as messengers, clerks, "and perhaps laborers." This objection is also raised to the proposal to have enlisted men in the J.A.G.'s Department, the Finance Department, the Militia Bureau and The Adjutant General's Department. It states that the creation of the General Staff Corps has not proven to be an unalloyed benefit; declares that the General Staff "was taking into its own hands much of the special or routine work of the bureaus" to the general impairment of their work; and adds: "If the General Staff had confined itself to its proper functions before the war the country would not have found itself totally unprepared for it when it came." It implies that officers asked by Congress to testify regarding Army matters "were under a restraint amounting to intimidation" by the General Staff. And it cites the case of Major Gen. Henry P. McCain as an instance of an officer who was demoted by the General Staff by "way of suppressing and discouraging" the opposition of any officer to any of the General Staff's schemes. The statement also declares that "every chief of bureau in the War Department knows very well that he cannot hope to be reappointed at the end of his four-year term unless in the meantime he retains the favor of the General Staff and especially of its chief." It is at the close of this analysis of Section 3 that Senator

Chamberlain made his statement regarding the "suppression" of the J.A.G.'s opinion referred to above.

Effect on Staff Corps.

In the analysis of Section 4, devoted to The Adjutant General's Department Senator Chamberlain states that under this bill "the office of The Adjutant General would probably be vacated." The same general objection is raised to Section 5 of the bill. In discussing Sections 6, 7 and 8, relating to the Quartermaster Corps and the three new branches—a Finance Department, a Transportation Corps and a Motor Transport Corps—Senator Chamberlain states that this law would take away from the Quartermaster Corps its important duties and to distribute them among these three new organizations. It is in this part of the statement that Senator Chamberlain says: "The czar of all the Russias never had more despotic control over his armies in these respects than it is proposed by this bill to give to the President nominally but really to the Chief of Staff." Section 10 is declared to practically abolish the office of Surgeon General of the Army. Sections 11, 12, 13, 16 and 18 (relating to the Corps of Engineers, Ordnance Department, Signal Corps, the chaplains and the Bureau of Insular Affairs) "require no special mention." No adverse comment is made on Section 17, concerning band leaders; Section 14, proposing to create an independent Air Service; Section 19, the Militia Bureau provision; and of Section 20, relating to detached officers the comment is made that it "specifically repeals Section 25 of the National Defense Act with all of its equalization of promotion features." No adverse comment is made on Section 21, relating to school detachments.

In discussing Sections 23, 24, 25 and 26 (relating to the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery Corps) it is stated that these provisions "fail to afford even a suggestion as to how this enormous personnel is to be distributed." Section 27, relating to the Officers' Reserve Corps, "in the main appears to be objectionable." Objection is found, however, to the provision that "any Reserve officer may be discharged at any time 'at the discretion of the President'" and the provision that in peace time, with no hostilities threatening a Reserve officer may, with his own consent, serve for fifteen days in any one calendar year. Of Sections 28 and 29, relating to the total enlisted strength of the Army, the statement deprecates the idea that it will be easy to maintain an Army of 500,000 men under voluntary enlistments. Section 30 is objected to because it opens wide to every man of over forty years of age who served honorably in the emergency Army to be eligible to the appointment to the very highest office created in the Army by the pending bill. Section 33, establishing promotion by selection, is objected to since "it makes unlimited favoritism both possible and certain."

"From a Congressional standpoint," Senator Chamberlain says, "Section 38, contains one of the most objectionable, not to say impudent, of all the provisions of this truly remarkable bill. It proposes in effect that the estimates for each annual Army Appropriation bill and all Army deficiency bills shall hereafter be prepared under the supervision of the Chief of Staff, shall be sent by the Secretary of War to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall forward them, presumably unchanged by him, to Congress, and that Congress shall be compelled by law to make each appropriation in a lump sum, which shall be apportioned and distributed for various purposes on 'advice' given to the Secretary of War by the Chief of Staff. And that officer is later to have charge of all the account keeping pertaining to those funds. All of which is utterly foreign to the proper work of the Chief of Staff or the General Staff Corps."

Sections 39 to 52, devoted to universal military training, are criticized chiefly for the proposed three-months' tour of training, stating "evidently this proposal is made as a sop to the pacifist conscience." The statement advocates a Chemical Warfare Service to be called, however, a department of chemistry; and recommends an amendment to the law regarding details to staff corps and departments because the present system "is to a considerable extent destructive of the efficiency of those corps and departments and injurious to the Army as a whole." The conclusion of the statement is that "it seems proper to say that this bill (S. 2715) is so framed that it is impossible to amend it in such a manner as to justify Congress in accepting it. The only recourse is to prepare an entirely new bill, along the general lines of the National Defense Act, or better to amend that act to such an extent as it may be deemed necessary to do so."

EMBARKATION SERVICE CO-OPERATION.

General Shanks's Message to Admiral Gleaves.

When the ceremony of the hoisting of the flag of Admiral Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., took place in New York on Sept. 1, Major Gen. David C. Shanks, U.S.A., commanding Port of Embarkation, was out of town and on his return he wrote a letter to the Admiral expressing his gratification over the promotion that had come to Admiral Gleaves and regret over the fact that their official relations should be severed. General Shanks wrote, in part:

"When I arrived at the Port of Embarkation and took over the duties as commanding general in July of 1917 you were already in command of the Cruiser and Transport Force. The task which confronted both the Navy and the Army in the organization of the great Port of Embarkation was not only difficult, but the route to be traveled was an unblazed trail. Soon after my arrival you sent to me as liaison officer a member of your personal staff, thus establishing a cordial relationship which has existed from that time to now. From the day when I first met you and when we took occasion to talk over some of the many perplexing questions that had arisen I saw at once that your object was to be helpful in every possible way in the solution of the many and varied problems which arose from time to time. That feeling of confidence in your loyal spirit of co-operation which came to me on the first day of our meeting has only grown and strengthened with the lapse of time.

"Our great embarkation service was of a three-fold character—the Navy, which ran the transports and provided the convoy; the Army, which had control of our embarkation camps and piers and supplies for troops; and, thirdly, the civilian branch, the Shipping Control Committee, headed by P. A. S. Franklin, of whose work we hear far too little, whose duty was the loading of cargo and the maintenance and repair and quick turnaround of our vessels. When I think of the fatal consequences of friction or misunderstanding—when I ponder upon what might have been the result had a man of different stamp occupied the position, which you have filled so acceptably—a feeling of greatest satisfaction

comes over me. To me, Admiral Gleaves, the memory that will remain longest with me, the memory that will give me greatest pleasure in years to come, will not be the number of troops that were transported, nor that an organization was gotten together which worked satisfactorily. The memory which I shall cherish and which I think you will also cherish, is the fact that in all of this interlocking system of co-operation, the three great departments, which operated at this port for the Government, have grown in harmony and in perfection of good feeling. It gives me the greatest satisfaction to know that the feeling of loyal co-operation which has existed throughout is stronger now than ever, and at the close of our embarkation service we part with a close friendship as is possible to exist."

ADVISES OFFICERS NOT TO RESIGN.

A Letter from Gen. Anson Mills.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has secured permission to print the following private letter which was written by Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., retired, to a prominent Regular Army officer who came back from France with high temporary rank and who consulted him as to the advisability of leaving the Service for the purpose of accepting a favorable offer in civil life. As is well known in the Service, General Mills is the inventor of the web belt and other similar Army equipment. The money which he made from these inventions has been well invested and General Mills is one of the few Regular Army officers who has met with great financial success in civil life. He is now past his eighty-fifth birthday and the advice contained in his letter can well be considered, not only by those who have made up their minds to leave the Army, but by those who have been rather appalled by the high cost of living but feel that they must stay in.

Washington, D.C., Aug. 22, 1919.

My dear _____:

Your pleasing and gratifying letter of the 23d has just reached me. Pleasing because it appears you have concluded to take my advice and stay in the Army, and in order that you may take such poor advice as I am able to give from recollections of the conditions of America when the Civil War ceased, I am going to say to you, first:

When peace was declared in April, 1865, America knew no more about the future of America than we do now about the future of the world, which is practically nothing. It was not known then any more definitely what would become of the South, whether they would accept a league of North and South, or enter into another war in the near future, any more than it is known to the world what will become of Europe and whether we will enter into a league to preserve the peace of the world. If I remember right, we were on a very inflated paper currency. Gold was worth, I think, somewhere near \$250; cotton shirting was worth 50 cents, and all similar necessities in like proportion, so the pay of officers was as inadequate then as it is now. It was five years before the Government established a specie basis, and it was at least five years before the South returned to normal conditions and before the cost of living returned to normal conditions, but meanwhile, fortunately, the pay of officers of the Army was raised. Now, I take it, that most probably the pay of officers will again be raised to overtake the five or ten years that must ensue before we here again in America and throughout the world revert to normal conditions as to expenses of living and the surety of business.

Meanwhile soon after the peace of April, 1865, allurements, then as now, induced a great portion of the Regular Army officers to resign and go into civil pursuit. Many from my regiment, senior captains, and nearly all of them, as well as those I knew throughout the Army, regretted all their lives that they left the Army. Many captains came back as second lieutenants, two of my own regiment; and many others tried who could not get back even with that rank; and these resignations afforded promotion for those of us who had the disposition to remain. This will occur with you. Many officers disappointed as you are will carry out their best judgment and go into civil pursuits and give you promotions in their places, and as you have already a pretty high rank for one of your age (I was a captain at forty-five), I think you will never regret that you tie yourself fixedly to a life of service in the Army. You will surely be a brigadier general, and may expect more. It will be hard for you for the next two or three years, but surely Congress will come to your relief in increasing your pay if conditions remain as they are, for they are bound to do it in all righteousness, and further than that, they are bound to do it to keep efficient officers in the Service. It will be true too that the best of the officers, like yourself, who have a conscientious conviction to stick to their profession will render the Army all the better than those who have less faith in the Army, as the latter could not be as useful as you who remain. It will be those who love the flag and have faith in it and faith in the country, as a general thing, who will remain, and you will be their companion. Of course, there may be some worthless ones who have not even the courage to resign, who will still encumber the Army, but that cannot be helped. In a general way, this is my best judgment, and I have lived a long time and led an active life, and participated in many different vocations, so with other things being equal, I am rather unusually qualified to give advice to one in your condition.

I think, too, your wife and children when you arrive at my age, as I hope you may, will be able to rejoice that you did not give way to the allurements for better success out of the Army.

Come up and see me. I will be here all the time barring the first two weeks in September. Yours very truly,
ANSON MILLS.

THE FORMER NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

How can a temporary captain, ex-N.C.O., twenty-five years' service in the Regular Army, revert back to the grade of sergeant and support a wife and several children on sergeant's pay? It can't be done. I for one cannot re-enlist and try to exist for the few remaining years to retire. It is not justice to our family for us to try to eke out an existence for five years, more or less, with the hopes of retirement on \$60 or \$70 per month, when we can go to civil life on \$20 or more per month.

Our lawmakers in Washington should do something for us. We have served honestly and faithfully for years and now are we compelled to start all over again in a new profession? Deliver us from suspense; pass some law so we will know where we stand. Retire us

now, give us some hope of retaining our commission or else discharge us, our services being no longer required.
CAPTAIN INFANTRY.

HARMONY IN OUR MILITARY POLICY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Many serious problems are confronting the people and the Congress, and among them is our military policy. We must have an Army, but not three Armies. In other words, at the present time we have three "atmospheric" units—the Regular Establishment, the National Guard and the National Army, or Militia. It has just been proven that these three, co-ordinated, are invincible; but it needs no proof to show that the three pulling at cross purposes are far from being ever formidable.

I am willing to concede that our Regulars have, as a class, more expert knowledge on the subject of war, national defense and the strength and components of an army than either of the others, but I also know there is some valuable knowledge and information possessed by both the others. It is unfair to criticize the West Pointers, the Regulars, the National Guard or National Army as a class by charging to either the failures or shortcomings of certain individuals of that class. So also is it unfair to credit either class with whatever success attended our efforts in the war.

To me it is almost inconceivable that our Army succeeded as well as it did, knowing the lack of harmony and feeling that existed among many of the officers. Nothing but a patriotic love of country and pride in the uniform and name brought about the efficiency that was exhibited, and prevented frequent and unseemly evidence of lack of sympathy, all supplemented of course by the wonderful initiative and personal fighting ability of the American soldier.

If it be true, and I know it was, that the National Guard and National Army contributed no little to the success of the whole, and exhibited ability, genius and grit, then why not have these same elements in consultation for the purpose of drafting a military policy to be submitted to the Congress? Why not draft a bill as a result that will not be a bundle of compromises (which I concede is almost as worthless as no bill), but will be a bill under which the Army will have a strength that our country needs (an Army of greater numbers than provided by the National Defense Act); one that provides for the training of our youth, so badly needed, and one that will recognize the National Guard and Militia not as evils inflicted by the Constitution, but as living, breathing constituents and welcome auxiliaries in time of need and necessary units in time of peace.

What we need is co-ordination and confidence between the Congress and General Staff, and confidence between all units of what will be the Army in event of war. Then will follow a condition that has never obtained, not even during the time General Washington was battling almost alone for the independence of our country—the hearty sympathy of the press and people. This is in no sense Utopian and it will cost nothing to try it. There is a safe zone between militarism and unpreparedness.

This consultation can be brought about without any sacrifice of or infringement upon the pride or prerogative of our General Staff, which, God grant, we may some day refer to as our Great General Staff.

ROBERT E. STEINER.

Montgomery, Ala.

It is of interest to note briefly the connection of the writer, General Steiner, with the Service. In 1916, foreseeing our intervention in the world war, he raised a regiment of Cavalry in Alabama; tendered it to the Government; it was accepted, and went to the Border for training. He was made colonel of the regiment, the 1st Alabama Cavalry. Before leaving the Border he was promoted brigadier general; on Aug. 5, 1917, was commissioned by the President and assigned to the 62d Infantry Brigade, 31st Division, which got to France a few days before the armistice. Returned to the United States and was then sent to command the 40th Infantry Brigade, and subsequently mustered out at his request; since then has been reappointed brigadier general of the National Guard by the Governor of Alabama, and has also received a commission as brigadier general from the President in the Reserve of the Regular Army. General Steiner's son is a graduate of West Point, now a major, C.E., U.S.A.—Editor.

THE CLASS 3 OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There are three important considerations, to my mind, in regard to the permanent retention in the Service of the Class 3 officers: Firstly, the Regular officers who are now being demoted should at least have the same advancement open to them which they had before the war. It would be obviously unjust after reducing them to put others ahead of them on the files. Secondly, my idea of a good second lieutenant is a beardless young man of breeding and education who is ready to serve his apprenticeship in that grade. He is young, his mind is receptive, and his career is ahead of him; not mostly behind him. Thirdly, a non-commissioned officer should feel that his commanding officer was his superior in intellect and military knowledge, whether or not that be the case.

What, then, can be done with the Class 3 officers? It is neither desirable that they should hold their present grades nor be reduced to second lieutenants, nor re-enlist. About eighty per cent. of them are men over thirty, who were commissioned from the ranks. They performed their duties admirably and made splendid records in important grades, but it would be unfair to put them into the files as captains and majors ahead of the Regulars who are being discharged from those grades. Most Class 3 officers are too old to make good second lieutenants. We certainly do not want our present crop of second lieutenants to be at the retiring age by the time they become field officers! Is it not incongruous that these temporary officers who have held important commands should re-enlist? They have been our mess-mates and in some cases our superior officers, and it would be next to impossible for them to feel the desired loyalty and respect for their company commanders. According to all the laws of human nature they would feel a certain jealousy and antagonism, and there would be a constant spoken and unspoken comparison to the far superior way in which they used to "run their own companies!"

Any legislation recognizing the splendid service of this class of officers I should heartily favor, but most Regular officers would rightly resent having the temporaries placed above them on the files. Personally, I would not desire the average Class 3 officer as my second lieutenant, for he is too mature; nor as my sergeant, for he has outgrown that grade. Their one idea is to stay in the Service, and the question is: Where will they now fit in?

REGULAR.

HEARING ON AIR SERVICE LAND PURCHASES.

Air Service officers, accompanied by the legal advisor to the War Department's real estate bureau, appeared before Senator Spencer's sub-committee on Camps and Cantonments, of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, on Sept. 19 for the purpose of defending Senate bill 2779, providing for the purchase of certain real estate for the Air Service and for its maintenance and operation. The hearing was a sequel to the legislation in the Army Appropriation Act which prohibits the expenditure of money for the purpose of acquiring real estate for further construction. Senator Lenroot questioned the authority of the Air Service to purchase real estate for permanent use with money appropriated for the war. In reply, Col. Arthur L. Fuller said it had been the opinion of the War Department that it would be more advantageous for the Government to purchase the lands which they had contracted for rather than to attempt to salvage the improvements put on them.

Major John R. Moulthrop said the Air Service had contracted to purchase fields which it was evident to officers of that Service would be needed in the future operations of the flying branch of the Army. Senator Lenroot asked how it had been determined what fields the Government would want to keep. He suggested that the War Department had used its own judgment rather than that of Congress in determining upon its future policy. Col. William E. Gillmore assured members of the committee that all contracts to purchase land had been closed prior to any suggestion on the part of Congress that no further real estate expenditures be made. A long legal discussion as to the titles and options on various parcels of land proposed to be purchased followed between Lieut. Col. H. W. Allen, legal advisor for the real estate section of the War Department, and members of the committee. No action was taken after the hearing; another meeting being called for next day.

THE COAST GUARD'S NEW COMMANDANT.

Senior Capt. William E. Reynolds, U.S. Coast Guard, nominated for captain commandant on Sept. 5, 1919, is an officer of ripe experience and ability. He is a native of Maryland, entered the Service as a cadet in 1878 and has therefore had forty-one years' service. He was promoted to third lieutenant in June, 1880; second lieutenant in June, 1885; first lieutenant in April, 1895; captain in January, 1903, and senior captain in July, 1909. He served with credit in the various grades on all our continental coasts, including four seasons of cruising in Alaskan waters, Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean. He was for three years commanding officer of the Bering Sea fleet. As a member of a small sledge party sent out from the revenue cutter Corwin in 1881, he searched along the Northern coast of Siberia for tidings of the Arctic exploring steamer Jeannette.

Among other duty he served three tours at the Coast Guard Academy, the last as superintendent, and also served as superintendent of construction and repair at Coast Guard headquarters. In the summer of 1894 he was assigned to attend a course at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I. In 1891, having been assigned to duty in Washington, he attended the night school at Georgetown University, and in 1893, was graduated as the senior member of his class in the post-graduate course. During the war with Spain he was in command of the revenue cutter McLane and served in the fleet of Admiral Sampson. He has taken a special course in shipbuilding and naval architecture at Cornell University, and also has made a voyage in a sailing vessel around the Horn in order to increase his practical knowledge of seamanship. In the war with Germany he was on duty as division commander of the Coast Guard forces at San Francisco; was attached to the 12th Naval District as force commander; later was given additional duty as aid to the Chief of Staff, and finally, in 1918, was assigned as Chief of Staff of the 12th District. Captain Reynolds is the senior line officer on the active list of the Coast Guard and will not reach the age of compulsory retirement until 1924.

Rear Admiral J. L. Jayne, U.S.N., commandant of the 12th Naval District, in endorsing the official application of Captain Reynolds for appointment as commandant of the Coast Guard, wrote: "Captain Reynolds has been intimately associated with me since May (1918), and as a result I can recommend him very highly for the position for which he is an applicant. He is able, industrious, and conscientious to a high degree. These qualities, combined with the added experience in the duties of the Coast Guard, make him an admirable man for the office of commandant."

HARNESS LEATHER, RUSSET AND BLACK.

Philip M. C. Armstrong, who was a captain, Q.M.C., during the war and in civil life is in the leather business, writes in regard to the respective merits of russet and black harness leather as used in the Army. He says:

"Russet harness leather is adopted officially only by the Ordnance Department, and black leather is used by the Quartermaster Corps and by the Corps of Engineers. These bureaus are well aware of the superiority of black harness leather, and are unable to understand the obstinate clinging to the non-commercial russet leather by the Ordnance Department. This cost the Government a large amount of unnecessary expenditure during the war, as well as causing a delay of several months in procuring needed horse equipment for the Ordnance Department, whereas the Q.M. Corps, using the commercial article was able to get harness of a satisfactory quality promptly and economically. Long before the war a well known leather trade journal began a campaign of education regarding the use of russet leather, protesting against the use of an inferior though more expensive leather by the Rock Island Arsenal, but without avail. During the war specifications were modified, and greatly improved. It takes a long time to turn a tannery over from one kind of leather to another, and when war comes prompt production is far more important than a beautifully finished job of strap-work.

"I was, during the war, in close touch with the purchase of Army leathers, at first in the Ordnance Department, under Major M. H. Slosson, a highly qualified leather expert, and after the consolidation of purchase in the division of P.S. and T., I purchased all of the saddlery leathers for the Army personally. I am myself an experienced tanner. From the outset it was quite evident that the russet harness leather in use by the Ordnance Department was unsatisfactory, as it contained too little grease to be strong or durable enough for hard service, though its appearance on parade was better than the black, and it was found necessary to

purchase a great deal of Artillery harness made from black leather. Subsequently the specifications were changed several times, and those now in existence permit the use of as much grease as commercial black harness leather, and should be satisfactory in quality, but the color has suffered so much that it is questionable if its appearance would be as good as if black leather were used. Major Joseph O. Byron, who was chief quartermaster of the Chinese Boxer Expedition, was, and still is, convinced of the superiority of black harness leather to russet. New specifications for both russet and black were prepared by us just before the armistice, and are now approved.

"It may be of interest to note that most of the russet leather owned by the Army is now sold, and most of the black retained for use by the Army. I believe that black leather is infinitely superior to russet. If it were not so, russet would be used commercially, as a harness would cost about the same cut from either. Very little russet is used here or in Europe excepting for fancy driving harness, and is not suitable for heavy work. When russet harness is stuffed heavily enough for strength it is almost as dark as black."

EX-PRES. TAFT DEFENDS ARMY COURTS.

A warm defense of the courts-martial system of the Army, high praise for Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General, U.S.A., and a detailed criticism of the conduct of Samuel T. Ansell, former Acting J.A.G. of the Army, are contained in a copyrighted article written by ex-President William H. Taft printed in the Philadelphia Public Ledger of Sept. 15. Mr. Taft reviews the history of the attacks made on our courts-martial system, since the armistice was signed, by Mr. Ansell and Senator Chamberlain. He states that Mr. Ansell "now charges that he was removed [as Acting J.A.G.] because he was opposed to the method of administering military justice" and "has sought to impeach the motives of his former chief, General Crowder, and Secretary Baker" as well as the committee of the American Bar Association which investigated the Army courts-martial system, and of the board of Army officers of which Major Gen. F. J. Kernan was president, "and all this because they do not agree with his proposals for reform." In the course of his article Mr. Taft praises General Crowder's letter of March 10, 1919, answering Mr. Ansell's charges, as "a very able document" and "a complete refutation of the attacks . . . and a most overwhelming disclosure, by reference to the War Department's records, of Colonel Ansell's disingenuous methods, his inconsistency and his lack of loyalty to his chief and generous friend. He makes it clear that the relieving of Colonel Ansell from duty was due to his secret and devious course in securing the order of his appointment."

Mr. Taft reviews the manner in which the courts-martial system was applied during hostilities with Germany shows that General Crowder had revised the Articles of War and brought them up to date; criticizes the Chamberlain bill for the reform of the courts-martial system; and shows how the board of Army officers presided over by Major Gen. Francis J. Kernan studied the Chamberlain bill and made some "wise recommendations," a few of which are minor suggestions from the Chamberlain bill. He also points out how absolutely necessary is obedience in an Army and how necessary is a system of courts-martial to enforce it in the field or in camp.

On the publication of this article Senator Chamberlain made comment, saying in part: "I suspect that if Mr. Taft knew all the facts that have been developed he would change his mind." Mr. Ansell issued a long statement at the same time in the course of which he declared that "Mr. Taft wrote the article at the instance of General Crowder, his close personal and political friend." He also states that "Mr. Taft perverts his power . . . and debases his exalted position as an ex-President to become an ignorant and bitter partisan in behalf of his friend." As to Mr. Taft's statement regarding his (Ansell's) being relieved from duty he says Mr. Taft "reiterates the untruth that General Crowder uttered." He also states that in praising "the Crowder letter, the Kernan report and the so-called Crowder revision of 1916" Mr. Taft "places himself in an indefensible and utterly reactionary attitude."

GEN. O'RYAN AND THE REGULAR ARMY.

New York Division, New York City.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

My attention was drawn to an editorial in your JOURNAL of September 6, in which my name is included with some others stated to have made "bitter attacks" upon the Regular Army. The conclusion appears to have been based upon my testimony given before the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate. I regret that you did not read my testimony before coming to the conclusion that I was unfriendly to the Regular Army. My feelings are quite the reverse. Many of my life-long friends are officers in the Regular Army. I have heard from a number of Regular officers who have read my testimony that they are in full accord with what is expressed therein.

JOHN F. O'RYAN, Major General.

We are glad to give space to General O'Ryan's expression of a friendly feeling toward the Regular Army. But any opinion that he is not friendly can arise only from his own statements that have been quoted in our columns and also in the daily press.—EDITOR.

IRREGULARITY CAUSES INVENTIONS DISPUTE.

Because an irregularity in the handling of an invention made in the Army has resulted in litigation, the War Department on Sept. 12 issued additional instructions pointing out the absolute necessity for compliance with Paragraph V, G.O. 96, W.D., 1919. Recently the War Department received the drawings and descriptions of a system devised by an officer in the Service prior to the war. These papers were filed in the office of an intermediate commander, obviously with the thought that the invention was Government property that could be taken up and put into use at any future time and that no further action on the part of the inventor toward protecting the invention was necessary. This is an erroneous conception, since an independent inventor, who might develop the same invention and patent it before the Government has put the invention into practice, has the right, under the patent law, to recover royalty from the Government on that invention. In the particular case to which attention was brought a patent to cover the invention was secured by a com-

mercial firm which is now claiming royalty. In the opinion of the War Department it is very doubtful whether the Government will be able to contest satisfactorily this claim on the ground that the invention had already been made by an officer in the Service. The War Department declares that under the General Order above referred to, if reports are promptly made, the above condition could not arise, because on receipt of such report at the proper office in Washington an application for patent would be promptly made and the rights of the patentee and the Government would be protected.

FRENCH MONUMENT TO HONOR AMERICANS.

A lasting tribute to the entry of the United States into the Great War and the landing of the first contingent of American troops to arrive in France, in 1917, was paid by the French government on Sept. 6, the anniversary of the birth of Lafayette, when the cornerstone of a monument to commemorate the arrival of the Americans was laid at Pointe de Grave, the same spot from which Lafayette sailed for the United States in 1777. Addresses were made by President Poincaré and United States Ambassador Hugh C. Wallace. The ambassador said the United States was proud to have had the opportunity to cross the ocean in the cause for which the Allies fought, and also that General Pershing had the honor of serving under Marshal Foch. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Brig. Gen. W. D. Connor and Capt. John H. McFadden, assistant military attaché at the American Embassy, Paris, represented the American Army, and Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long, U.S.N., the Navy. Marshal Foch and a number of other distinguished French soldiers were present. The guard of honor consisted of United States Marines, many of whom served on the Marne during 1918.

HISTORY OF GOVERNORS ISLAND.

The very admirable volume on "Governors Island, Its Military History Under Three Flags, 1537-1913," recently noted in our Governors Island letter, may be obtained from its author, the Rev. Edmund Banks Smith, chaplain of Governors Island. This is a revised edition of the original book which was published in 1913, with addenda to 1919 added. It is a very complete and interesting picture of four centuries of an island that has played an important part in our history, written chiefly from a military point of view, with many touches of social life gathered from various sources. A number of illustrations include early views of the island and of New York city. The military record includes a list of commanding generals and post commanders of both British and American forces. As is noted in the addenda, mention in the earlier edition of the King's Royal Rifle Corps in London, the old Royal American Regiment (60th Foot), lead to an interesting correspondence with Field Marshal Lord Grenfell, colonel commandant of the corps, and with its historian, Col. Lewis Butler. It is hoped that this may result in securing for the archives of Governors Island a Royal American Colour of 1757.

FRENCH SETTLE PRE-ARMISTICE CLAIMS.

Secretary of War Baker announced on Sept. 11 that the War Department and French representatives had agreed on the sum of \$160,778,912.79 as the total of pre-armistice claims of the United States against the French government for things done for the French in the United States. Mr. Baker said: "The aggregate sum will be reported to Judge Alton B. Parker, who is overseas negotiating claims of the French government against the United States for things done in France by the French. By October Judge Parker will have reached an agreement with the French, and the above sum will be set off against that, thus determining the amount the Government of the United States is to pay the French government to balance the amount."

ARMY SUPPLIES FOR HURRICANE VICTIMS.

As soon as news of the great devastation wrought by the tropical hurricane at Corpus Christi, Texas, on Sept. 15 reached Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, U.S.A., commander of the Southern Department, he promptly ordered a relief train made up at San Antonio, which left on the night of Sept. 15 for the devastated district. The train carried tents, cots, blankets, medical supplies and several thousand cases of foodstuffs. It is stated that 250 persons in Corpus Christi and other Texas towns lost their lives in the hurricane and approximately 4,000 persons were made homeless. The property damage by the hurricane was estimated at some \$10,000,000.

MILITARY HISTORY PRIZE.

The American Historical Association, as was noted in our issue of July 26, is offering a prize of \$250 for the best unpublished essay on American military history, to be submitted before July 1, 1920. We are informed that Prof. Milledge L. Bonham, chairman of the committee in charge of the contest, has changed his address from Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., to Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y., where communications with regard to the prize should now be addressed. Details as to the contest were given in our issue of July 26, page 1643.

GREAT LAKES INSPECTED BY SECRETARY.

Rear Admiral Thomas Washington, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, is in Chicago, where on Sept. 20 with Secretary Daniels a thorough inspection will be made of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. This station, which has done important work during the war, will doubtless be greatly improved in the near future and plans for betterments will be pointed out to the Secretary.

NAVAL ACADEMY CLASSES SETTLED.

The fourth class entering the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, which will graduate in 1923, is now settled at the academy and numbers more than 700 members. The upper class is on leave during the month of September. Only a few members of the entering class are yet to report. There has been no change in instructors.

FIVE HUNDRED MILES OF SERVICE RIBBON.

The Government has ordered 900,000 yards of ribbon for military decorations, according to the annual report of the Silk Association of America which was issued on Sept. 13. This quantity represents a fraction more than 511 miles.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. George A. Zinn, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., upon his own application, was retired from active service Sept. 9, 1919, after more than forty years' service. His last assignment to duty was as division engineer of the Northern Pacific Division, with headquarters at Portland, Ore. He was born in Pennsylvania Jan. 24, 1861, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of 1883, number one in his class, and was assigned as a second lieutenant to the Corps of Engineers. He is known as one of the ablest officers in the Corps of Engineers, and his first duty after graduation was at Willets Point and West Point, where among other duties he was an assistant to Major Ernst and was instructor in military photography at the Engineer School of Application. He was on duty under the Department of State, Washington, D.C., in connection with the International American Conference, Dec. 30, 1889, to April 7, 1890, and was at Fort Monroe from April, 1891, to May, 1894, as assistant to Engineer officer in charge of fortifications. Among subsequent important work Colonel Zinn was secretary of the Mississippi River Commission at Milwaukee, and in charge of improving Fox River, Wis., and certain harbors of Lake Michigan, and in charge of improving falls of the Ohio River, Green and Kentucky Rivers, Ky., and other works, to July, 1900. He went to the Philippines in the summer of 1900, and was Engineer Officer, Department of Northern Luzon, from Sept. 6, 1900, to Oct. 1, 1901. He next served at Jefferson Barracks and Fort Leavenworth, and was then at Wheeling, W. Va., in charge of construction of locks and dams, Ohio River, and of the improvement of various rivers in West Virginia. Colonel Zinn was on duty at Portland, Maine, in charge of fortifications and river and harbor improvements in Maine and New Hampshire, and was at the headquarters of the Central Division at Chicago, Ill.

Capt. Charles P. Huff, U.S.N., was retired from active service Aug. 16, 1919. He was last on duty in command of the Marblehead. He was born in Texas, May 6, 1877, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1896.

The next retirement in the Navy for age will be that of Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, on Sept. 25, 1919. It is understood that Admiral Benson does not desire to be reassigned to active duty after his retirement. Until Secretary Daniels returns to Washington nothing will be done as to appointment of a successor to Admiral Benson, it was stated at the Navy Department on Sept. 18.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. James M. Bell, U.S.A., retired, who had a notable record of service and who was a veteran of the Civil, Indian and Spanish-American Wars, died at Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 17, 1919. General Bell was born in Pennsylvania Oct. 1, 1837, and entered the Volunteer Army June 10, 1862, as a first lieutenant of the 86th Ohio Infantry. He subsequently served as captain in the Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and captain in the 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was honorably mustered out of the Volunteer Service July 14, 1865. He received the brevets of first lieutenant and captain for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of the Wilderness and the battle of Roan's Station, Va. In addition to taking part in the campaign of the Wilderness he took part in the succeeding operations to and in front of Petersburg, Va. He entered the Regular Army July 28, 1866, as a second lieutenant, 7th Cavalry, and while serving on the frontier he took part in the Cheyenne, Arapahoe and Kiowa wars of 1867-69; Sioux wars of 1876-81, and Nez Percés war in 1877. General Bell served altogether some twenty-five years on the plains, taking part in many engagements. He received the brevet of lieutenant colonel for gallant services in action against Indians at Cañon Creek, Mont., in 1877. As a major in the 1st Cavalry of the Regular Army, he took part in the campaign in Cuba, and was wounded in the battle of Santiago. In July, 1890, General Bell was appointed colonel of the 27th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, and served in Philippine campaigns with it. He was in command of the Expeditionary Brigade to the Camarines Provinces, Southern Luzon. For a year he was Military Governor of the 3d District of the Department of Southern Luzon. He was appointed a brigadier general of Volunteers Jan. 20, 1890. He became lieutenant colonel, 8th Cavalry, in 1900; colonel in 1901, and was appointed a brigadier general, Regular Army, Sept. 17, 1901. He was retired from active service for age Oct. 1, 1901.

Capt. Henry Partridge Conner, who had followed the sea for forty-eight years, and who during the Civil War served in the Navy as an acting volunteer lieutenant, died on Sept. 9, 1919, at his home, No. 259 North Seventh street, Newark, N.J., at the age of eighty-one years. At the time of retirement from the sea twenty years ago he was in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. He was a life member of the New York Marine Society. Captain Conner was born in Orland, Maine, and at the age of fourteen he was an ordinary seaman and soon rose to the position of first officer. He volunteered for service in the Civil War and was placed in charge of the 4th Battery on the U.S.S. New Ironsides during the attack on Fort Fisher. Upon his honorable discharge in 1866 he entered the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company as first officer and was advanced to captain in 1867. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Amelia E. Seymour, of Troy, N.Y. Captain Conner was what officers of the old Navy would designate a "seaman gentleman."

Capt. George W. Polhemus, U.S.A., died Sept. 4 at Walter Reed Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., from infection which took seat in the brain after an operation on the ear. He was born in Virginia Dec. 4, 1889; was commissioned in the Regular Army as a second lieutenant in 1912 and was assigned to the 29th Infantry. "With a good analytical mind and high executive ability," writes a friend, "he had the make-up of a splendid staff officer. Liked and respected by his subordinates, and trusted by his superiors, it is unfortunate that the Army should have to lose his services." He held the degree of B.S., Columbia University.

Mrs. Wilton Earle Lodge, wife of Welling M. Lodge, of Washington, D.C., formerly first lieutenant, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, died at Spartanburg, S.C., on Sept. 2, 1919. The deceased was a daughter of the late U.S. Senator Joseph H. Earle, of South Carolina, and Mrs. Anne Wilton Earle, of Greenville, S.C., and a sister

of Dr. Baylis H. Earle, U.S. Public Health Service, and of the late Major John H. Earle, U.S.V., and of Major Joseph H. Earle, Corps of Engineers.

Mrs. Mary J. Irwin, mother of Capt. Charles S. Irwin, Dental Corps, U.S.A., and grandmother of Major J. L. P. Irwin, Dental Corps, U.S.A., and Lieut. Joseph S. Irwin, U.S.A., died at Louisiana, Mo., Sept. 8, 1919.

DEATHS AMONG ARMY OFFICERS.

The War Department announced under date of Sept. 15 the deaths of the following officers who have died in this country at the places and the time given:

Capt. Fred S. Titus at Camp Sherman, Ohio, Sept. 5, 1919; Charles J. Knecht at Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1919; Carl A. Heilmann at Fairfax County (Mount Vernon district), July 12, 1919.

Lieut. Malcolm A. Bateman at Austin, Texas, Sept. 7, 1919.

NAVY DEATHS.

The Navy Department on Sept. 18 announced the following deaths:

Sept. 5—Peter E. Stewart, seaman, second class, U.S.N., attached to U.S.S. Shawmut; drowning.

Sept. 7—Arthur Lemire, baker, first class, U.S.N., attached to U.S.S. Peerless; accidental.

Sept. 8—George G. Wilson, fireman, first class, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Kaiserin Auguste Victoria; accidental.

Sept. 9—Harry C. Burke, apprentice seaman, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Culgoa; accidental.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Comdr. Lamar R. Leahy, U.S.N., and Miss Margery Hamilton Clinton, daughter of Mrs. Charles William Clinton, of New York city, were married on Sept. 17, 1919, in Trinity Church, Hewlett, L.I., the Rev. Arthur L. Bumpus, officiating. The bride who was given away by her brother, Capt. Kenneth Clinton, U.S.A., was attended only by her cousin, Miss Eunice Stuyvesant. Mr. Orville H. Tobey was best man. The ushers were Comdr. Frederick H. Poteet, Lieut. Comdr. Paul H. Bastedo, Capt. Harold E. Cook and Capt. Adolphus Andrews, all of the Navy. A reception followed the wedding at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Howes Burton at Cedarhurst, L.I. After the wedding trip the couple will live at No. 449 Park avenue, New York city, when Commander Leahy gets shore leave from his duties as executive officer of the battleship Utah. Before being stationed in Atlantic ports he served two years with the fleet in European waters. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., in 1903.

Lieut. Comdr. Ames Loder, U.S.N., and Miss Madeleine Everett, daughter of Mrs. Charles Everett, of 42 Parker street, Newton Centre, Mass., were married on Sept. 12, 1919, in Trinity Episcopal Church, Newton Centre, by the Rev. Edward T. Sullivan, rector of the parish. Miss Everett wore a gown of ivory satin with draped Venetian point lace. Her veil was fastened with a wreath of silver leaves and she carried white gardenias. The maid of honor was Miss Margaret Riggs Cox, of Albany, N.Y. Robert Loder attended his brother as best man, and among the ushers were Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Hinkley, U.S.N., and Dr. Frederick L. Whiting, of New York city.

Col. Lawson M. Fuller (Major), U.S.A., retired, and Miss Adelaide Grillo, both of Washington, D.C., were married on Sept. 15, 1919.

Mr. John Colt Donohue announces the marriage of his daughter, Mary Alphonsia, to Lieut. Col. William Lewis Moore, Jr., Air Ser., U.S.A., on Sept. 12, 1919, at Garden City, Long Island. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Moore will be at home after Oct. 1 at Mitchel Field, near Garden City, L.I.

Capt. and Mrs. Randal Kernan, U.S.A., retired, announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Jane Donohue, to Major Joseph Anthony Doyle, U.S.A., on Sept. 15, 1919, in Corpus Christi Church, New York city. Major Doyle has recently returned from France, where he served as major in the 304th Field Artillery, 77th Division. Major and Mrs. Doyle will be at home after Oct. 1 at 1356 University avenue, New York city.

Lieut. Henry M. Mullinnix, U.S.N., class of 1916, U.S. Naval Academy, and Mrs. Kathryn Frances O'Neil, of Stockton, Calif., were married at the Church of the Heavenly Rest in New York Sept. 2, 1919. The ceremony was performed in the presence of members of the immediate family by the Rev. David Bowen, chaplain, of the Willard Parker Hospital.

The wedding of Capt. James H. B. Bogman, 16th Cav., and Miss Marguerite White took place at Fort Sam Houston on Sept. 3. They are making their home at Fort Leavenworth, where Captain Bergman is on duty.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wilbur Topliff, of Binghamton and Afton Lake Farms, N.Y., announce the marriage of their daughter, Margaret Kinsland, on Sept. 1, 1919, to Leland Hazelton Hewitt, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., who is a member of the class of 1919, U.S.M.A. The wedding took place at the country home of the bride and was held out of doors. The ceremony was performed by Dr. James J. Lawrence of Binghamton, and was followed by a very small reception. The maid of honor was Miss Eleanor Topliff, of New York, a cousin of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Helen Irvin Murray, Miss Frances Parsons, Miss Catherine Keenan, of Binghamton, and Miss Florence Baxter, of Troy, N.Y. The page was Master George Burke Cameron, a relative of the bride. The men chosen for ushers, all classmates of the groom at West Point, were unfortunately still in France, so that the best man, Lieut. C. C. Jadin, U.S.A., alone was present. Among the out of town guests were Mr. Alexander Cameron, grandfather of the bride, his wife and their small son, the bride's page, Mrs. Frances Coburn, Mr. Herbert Hazelton and daughter, relatives of the groom, and Capt. James Marshall Young, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., also a classmate of the groom. After a short honeymoon the bride and groom will go to West Point, where the groom is stationed. They will be at home after Oct. 1, 1919.

The marriage of Capt. Arthur H. Doig, U.S.A., and Miss Adelaide B. Heath, of Washington, D.C., will take place at noon on Oct. 15 at St. John's Church, Lafayette square, Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Burton D. Blair have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Walton Blair, of Edgewater Park, N.J., to Capt. James Moore Austen, Inf., U.S.A. Miss Blair was graduated from

St. Mary's Hall and joined the Women's Emergency Aid of Philadelphia. Captain Austen was graduated from the officers' training camp at Plattsburg. He received a commission as lieutenant and went overseas with the 3d Division.

Mrs. Christian Briand, widow of Captain Briand, U.S.S.A., announces the engagement of her daughter, Effie, to Ensign Robert Bolton, jr., U.S.N.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Smith, of 477 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., announce the annulment of the engagement of their daughter, Cristine Ralston Smith, to Lieut. Victor K. Coudert, U.S.A., son of Mr. Louis L. Coudert, of 350 West Seventy-first street, New York city.

Pacific coast papers have announced the engagement of Comdr. Norman M. Smith, U.S.N., to Miss Margaret Ward, daughter of Montgomery Ward, of Chicago. Commander Smith is in charge of the 12th Naval District public works, San Diego, Calif.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ruth Lucille Bergeman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Lee Bergeman, of San Antonio, Texas, to Major Harrison Herman, 3d Cav., U.S.A. The wedding is to take place in New York city early in October.

Announcement is made by Mr. and Mrs. William M. Baldwin, of Garden City, L.I., of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Baldwin, to Major Edgar L. Gilcrest, Med. Corps, U.S.A. Miss Baldwin served in France with the New York unit of the American Red Cross. Major Gilcrest was graduated from Johns Hopkins University in 1910 and served in France with the A.E.F.

Miss Barbara Kerley, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley, of New York city, will be married on Nov. 1 to Lieut. Henry Arthur Hutchins, U.S.N., in St. Thomas Church. Miss Kerley was graduated from Vassar last June and while there was one of the active workers in the War Relief Unit. Lieutenant Hutchins was graduated from Annapolis in 1918. He was assigned to duty with the Naval Construction Corps in France and returned to New York last spring.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Delly, of Chicago, Ill., formerly of Leavenworth, Kas., announce the engagement of their daughter, Isabella Ann, to Major John English Haywood, 60th Inf., U.S.A. Major Haywood has recently returned from fifteen months' service overseas and is now stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga. Miss Delly is a graduate of Mt. St. Mary's Academy, Leavenworth. The wedding is to take place this autumn.

Mr. Arthur G. Mansur, of Burlington, Vt., announces the engagement of his niece, Sallie Louise Storrs, to Major Clifford Hildebrandt Tate, Field Art., U.S.A., now on duty at the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken. Miss Storrs is a graduate of Smith College, class of 1918, and was recently engaged in war work at Camp McClellan, Ala. Major Tate served overseas with the 15th U.S. Field Artillery, 2d Division. No date for the wedding has been set.

The Governor of the Panama Canal and Mrs. Harding announce the engagement of their daughter, Katharine, to Capt. William Riley Deebie, jr., Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Brig. Gen. Charles B. Wheeler, U.S.A., has been at The Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass.

A son, John Franklin McClain, jr., was born to Lieut. Comdr. J. F. McClain, U.S.N., and Mrs. McClain at San Francisco, Calif., on Sept. 7, 1919.

A daughter, Mary Wilton Earle, was born to Major Joseph H. Earle, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Earle at Charleston, S.C., Sept. 1, 1919.

Mrs. Stephen C. Rowan, wife of Commander Rowan, U.S.N., has returned with her two children to her apartment at the "Dupont," Washington.

Mrs. Roswell H. Blair, wife of Lieutenant Blair, U.S.N., has left Jamestown, R.I., with her son and gone to her mother's home in Prince William County, Va.

Mrs. Frank P. Amos, wife of Colonel Amos, U.S.A., who with her children had been visiting her mother, Mrs. St. Clair Herrick, at her home in Lawrence, Mass., has returned to Kansas City.

Miss Evelyn and Henriette Early, who have been visiting in Lynchburg, Va., have returned to Washington and joined Col. C. C. Early, U.S.A., at Somerset House, 16th and S streets.

Mrs. George A. Nugent, wife of Colonel Nugent, U.S.A., with her little daughter, has returned to Washington after visiting for some weeks her brother, Judge Curtis Bacon, in Middletown, Conn.

Mrs. Charles A. Doyen and her daughter, Miss Fay Doyen, who have been living at Annapolis, Md., for the past year, have changed their residence to New York. Miss Doyen will attend Columbia College.

Mrs. Harvey E. Overesch, wife of Lieutenant Overesch, U.S.N., who has been visiting relatives in Baltimore, has gone to San Francisco, Calif., to join Lieutenant Overesch, who is aid to Rear Admiral W. R. Shoemaker, N.S.N.

Mrs. Frank W. Coe, wife of Major General Coe, U.S.A., chief of Coast Artillery, who has spent the summer at West Point and at York Harbor, Maine, has returned to her apartment at the St. Nicholas, California street, Washington.

Major and Mrs. T. J. Hanley, jr., U.S.A., entertained the officers and ladies of Carruthers Field at bridge on Tuesday, Sept. 10. Dainty refreshments were served and a very enjoyable evening was spent. Major Hanley, who is commanding officer of Carruthers Field, recently made a flight from Carruthers Field to San Antonio and return in nine hours and thirty-five minutes, a distance of about 600 miles.

The meeting of the Michigan Commandery, M.O.L.L. U.S., will be held in Detroit, Oct. 2. Companion Major W. W. Manton, M.D., who served with the A.E.F. at Soissons and other battles up to the Argonne and was wounded and gassed, receiving two citations, will read a paper entitled "Life in a Dog-out." Companion Major E. Denby, late of the Marines in France, will also address the society on war topics with the A.E.F.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Doheny entertained at a dinner party Sept. 12 at the Shoreham, Washington, prior to their departure at midnight for New York. Their guests included Senator Thomas J. Walsh, Col. and Mrs. Daniel Gentry, Mr. Boaz Long, Judge and Mrs. Sidney Ballou, Comdr. and Mrs. Emory Winship, Comdr. and Mrs. Wimer, Comdr. and Mrs. Frank R. Freyer, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Miner, Mrs. Joseph Hampton and Mrs. O'Connor.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Lucian Dent Booth, U.S.A., and children are living at 3921 McKinley street, Chevy Chase, D.C.

Comdr. Roe R. Adams, U.S.N., who has been in command of the U.S.S. Pretoria, has been assigned to command the Adams.

Mrs. J. H. Klein and her son, Doyen, are at Portsmouth, N.H., Captain Klein being in command of the U.S.S. McDermutt.

A daughter, Marie Blaine Brandt, was born to Lieut. Grover C. Brandt, Tank Corps, and Mrs. Brandt at Laurel, Md., on Sept. 11, 1919.

A son, John Morris Smeallie, jr., was born to Comdr. J. M. Smeallie, U.S.N., and Mrs. Smeallie at New Rochelle, N.Y., Sept. 14, 1919.

Comdr. David Lyons, U.S.N., was on Sept. 13, ordered to command the U.S.S. Bridge and Comdr. Jacob H. Klein, jr., was ordered to command the McDermutt.

A daughter, Blanche Warren Page, was born to Major Douglas Jenkins Page, U.S.A., and Mrs. Page at Letterman Hospital, Presidio of California, on Aug. 31, 1919.

Capt. Charles B. Plumley, formerly of the 105th Infantry and now commanding Company B, 2d Infantry, New York Guard, is the Republican candidate for mayor of Cohoes, N.Y.

Capt. R. F. Foote, Q.M. Corps, has been ordered to Remount Depot, Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Before entering the Service Captain Foote was chief clerk, Port of Embarkation, Newport News, Va.

Mrs. Mary Yarborough and Mrs. Inez Gorman, of San Francisco, Calif., mother and sister of Mrs. Evan E. Lewis, are visiting Col. and Mrs. Lewis, U.S.A., at Wardman Park Inn, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Charles T. Boyd, widow of Captain Boyd, 10th U.S. Cav., who has spent the summer in New Hampshire, has returned to her apartment, 1824 Belmont road, N.W., Washington, D.C., with her young son and daughter.

Mrs. Robert S. Donaldson and daughter, Dorothy, will continue to make their home at Mamaronck, N.Y., with Mrs. W. Henry Smith, Mrs. Donaldson's sister, while Colonel Donaldson is detailed at 45 Broadway, New York city.

Capt. B. M. Harloe, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Harloe announce the arrival of a son, Jack Bartley Harloe, on July 18, 1919, at the Department Hospital, Manila, P.I. Mrs. Harloe was formerly Miss Virginia Rankin, of Denver, daughter of Lieut. Col. Charles H. Rankin.

A son, John Wilbur Keller, was born to Lieut. Comdr. Harold R. Keller, U.S.N., and Mrs. Keller at Newton Hospital, Newton, Mass., on Sept. 9, 1919. The baby is a nephew of Col. W. G. Doane, U.S.A.; Capt. Guy R. Doane, U.S.A.; Major W. H. Wilbur, U.S.A., and Lieut. Comdr. John Wilbur, U.S.N.

Mrs. Joe S. Bach, accompanied by her son, John, sailed for France Sept. 16 on the Aquitania to visit the grave of Captain Bach in Romagne, France. Captain Bach, Q.M. Corps, was attached to division headquarters of the 3d Division, Regular Army, and was killed in action at Montfaucon in the Argonne on Oct. 5, 1918.

Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, U.S.N., commander of the U.S. Naval Forces in European waters, was guest of honor at a farewell dinner in London, England, Sept. 17, given by the Knights of Columbus. More than 500 guests were present, including Brig. Gen. W. D. Connor, U.S.A., chief of staff of the American Department of Supply in Paris.

Chaplain and Mrs. S. J. Smith, U.S.A., who have been visiting in Amsterdam, N.Y., and Chesapeake City, Md., returned to Fort Leavenworth Sept. 16. Mrs. Smith, who is in poor health, is somewhat improved. During the leave Mrs. Smith received a great shock in the death of her brother, Mr. William Atzroth, of Amsterdam, who met his death in an accident.

Miss Laura Virginia Adams, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Sterling Price Adams, U.S.A., has been chosen by the Cotton Palace, of Waco, Texas, to represent the Army at their Queen's coronation. Miss Adams, as duchess from the Army will typify the orchid. The compliment paid Miss Adams by the Cotton Palace is very deserving one for she has been raised in the Army and, a correspondent writes, "is most popular wherever she goes."

J. G. Vincent, vice president of engineering of the Packard Motor Car Company and co-designer of the Liberty aircraft engine, has been commissioned by the President a colonel in the Officers' Reserve Corps, U.S.A. The appointment is to the aviation section of the Signal Corps and specifies a flying status. Taking service with the Army in 1917, Mr. Vincent was given the temporary commission of major and later was promoted to lieutenant colonel.

Lieut. Comdr. Luman E. Morgan, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Morgan are spending the months of August and September in the mountains near Springfield, N.H. Friends of Mrs. Morgan will be pleased to learn that she is recovering nicely from her recent long illness and enjoyed a leisurely motor trip to New England from Washington, where Lieutenant Commander Morgan has been on duty in the J.A.G.'s office during the war. After a tour through the White Mountains they will return to Washington in October for a brief stay before proceeding to Florida for the winter.

Mrs. Sterling Price Adams entertained on Sept. 4 honoring Major Gen. John Biddle, U.S.A., with a handsomely appointed dinner. Covers were laid for General Biddle, Mrs. N. N. Clements, Mr. and Mrs. Alice B. Ayres, Miss Laura Virginia Adams, Capt. Douglas Lawson, Miss Parker, of Waco, Texas; Col. L. J. Fleming, Colonel Coughlin, Mr. Herbert Loeffler and the hostess. After dinner fifty or sixty additional guests were invited in to meet General Biddle. Mrs. Adams's home on East Craig place, San Antonio, was beautifully decorated for the occasion with flowers and potted plants. General Biddle received a most cordial welcome in San Antonio.

Lieut. Clinton D. Bowman, chaplain, U.S.A., who, before being appointed in the Army, was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Tulsa, Okla., proved a brave man on the fighting line in France. He was decorated with the Croix de Guerre for his gallantry under fire. Lieutenant Bowman in the Meuse-Argonne offensive at St. Etienne on Oct. 8, 1918, was on duty with the 141st Infantry of the 36th Division, and during the advance against the enemy, he picked up a rifle from a soldier who no longer required it, and went ahead with the troops into the fight. While a non-combatant with the troops, he went over the top to help the men who were wounded in the fight, but seeing a rifle without an owner he thought it a good thing to make use of it and did so.

Lieut. Comdr. B. B. Howard, U.S.N., has been assigned to duty as navigator of the U.S.S. Ohio.

Capt. L. C. Rauck, Q.M. Corps, has returned to Washington after a short leave spent in Chicago, Ill.

A son, Arnold Hugo Lindblad, was born to Lieut. A. T. Lindblad, U.S.N., and Mrs. Lindblad at Brooklyn, N.Y., on Sept. 10, 1919.

A son, Robert Franklin Hall, was born to Lieut. Comdr. R. A. Hall, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hall at San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 2, 1919.

Lieut. and Mrs. William J. Nunnally, U.S.N., announce the birth of a daughter, Janet Roy Nunnally, at Boston, Mass., July 14, 1919.

A daughter, Mary Josephine Baxter, was born to Major Jere Baxter, jr., U.S.A., and Mrs. Baxter at Minneapolis, Minn., on Sept. 7, 1919.

Mr. John F. Chamberlain, jr., son of Major Gen. John F. Chamberlain, U.S.A., is spending a few days with Mrs. Stuart Duncan in Newport.

Lieut. Comdr. Robert T. Merrill, U.S.N., who has been on duty in New York, has been assigned to duty on the staff of the commander of the Train of the Atlantic Fleet.

Comdr. and Mrs. R. B. Coffey, U.S.N., of 11 Fairfield street, Montclair, N.J., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, William Meredith, on Sept. 12, 1919.

A daughter, Anne Earle Lodge, was born to Welling M. Lodge, formerly first lieutenant, Aviation Section, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lodge at Spartanburg, S. C., on Sept. 2, 1919.

Mrs. Warren Scanlon and daughter, Mary, have returned to Washington after spending the past month at Atlantic City and are stopping with Lieutenant Scanlon at Hotel Hamilton.

Vice Admiral Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N., became a member of the post which bears his name of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at a meeting of the post held in New York city on Sept. 12.

A son, James Fiske Searcy, was born to Capt. C. H. Searcy, 14th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Searcy, on Aug. 27, at Providence Sanitarium, Waco, Texas. Captain Searcy is stationed with the 14th Infantry, Camp Grant, Ill.

Mrs. C. A. Krez, wife of Lieutenant Krez, U.S.N., and little son, Paul, have left Sheboygan, Wis., where they have been spending the summer and have joined Mrs. Krez's mother, Mrs. F. L. Beaumont, at the Chalfonte, Cape May, N.J.

Mrs. John D. Burnett, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Burnett, U.S.A., is at the Hotel Nelson, Rockport, Ill., where Colonel Burnett is stationed with the 53d Infantry at Camp Grant. Mrs. Burnett will be at this address for an indefinite time.

Mrs. John M. Ellicott, wife of Captain Ellicott, U.S.N., of the navy yard, Mare Island, Calif., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Kingsbury, at Groton, New London, Conn. Major Ross Kingsbury is commanding officer at the marine barracks, submarine base.

Col. S. D. Maize, U.S.A., after returning from France in July, spent a month's leave in Chicago and is now at Angel Island, Fort McDowell, Calif., on general recruiting duty. Marjorie Maize is recovering from an operation for appendicitis at Letterman General Hospital.

The banquet given Major Gen. John Biddle and Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, U.S.A., by the Chamber of Commerce San Antonio, Texas, was well attended, and a most cordial welcome was extended to General Biddle and General Dickman by the business men of San Antonio.

Miss Laura Virginia Adams entertained with a swimming party, followed by a supper, at the San Antonio Country Club honoring the Misses McKee before their departure for Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Miss Adams had twenty-six guests; the party was chaperoned by Mrs. N. N. Clements and Mrs. Sterling Price Adams.

A picture of Major Jared Irwin Wood, 3d Battalion, American Composite Regiment, was shown in the New York Herald of Sept. 9. Besides this picture, which shows Major Wood alone, he stands third from General Pershing in the group picture of General Pershing and the officers of the Composite Regiment in the same issue of the Herald.

Col. and Mrs. H. F. Dalton, U.S.A., have had as their guests the past week the former's brother, Major A. T. Dalton, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Dalton, who motored to Washington from Indianapolis on their way to Salem, Mass., where they will spend the next few weeks with relatives. Major Dalton has been on duty at Indiana University for the past year as Professor of Military Science and in command of the Reserve Officers' Training Camp there.

Ensign Esten B. Keger, U.S.N.R.F., who is on duty at Washington, had a narrow escape from serious injury on Sept. 17 when an airplane he was operating in a flight from Mineola, N.Y., to Washington developed engine trouble when about 1,000 feet above Hog Island Shipyard, near Philadelphia. In attempting to make a landing the propeller of the machine caught in underbrush and the nose of the airplane was buried in the ground. Ensign Keger's right arm was injured and he was badly shaken up.

Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, British navy, who has been appointed commander-in-chief on the China station, was one of Lord Jellicoe's divisional commanders in the Grand Fleet at the battle of Jutland, when his flag was flown on the Superb, and he was awarded the C.B. (military) for his services in the action. His flag captain (Capt. R. G. H. Henderson), who has been his assistant at the Admiralty, was one of the two commanders specially promoted on Oct. 18, 1917, at the time of a reconstitution of the Admiralty, and he was brought down from the North Sea to take up duties in connection with the anti-submarine division.

Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell arrived at New York from France on Sept. 15 on the troop transport America. He has been in Paris for the purpose of arranging for the settlement of the sale to the French government of Army property that has been used for A.E.F. purposes. The Assistant Secretary said the sale of this property is being closed up as quickly as possible. The price paid by the French government is \$400,000,000, which very nearly approximates the value placed on it by the United States Government. There is much deterioration in motor trucks and machinery where it has necessarily been stored in exposed places. He observed that all the American soldiers in Germany except a few scattered groups and those detailed for regular duty will, it is expected, be home by Oct. 1. They are being relieved in the work of cleaning up by French soldiers as fast as it is possible to do so.

Comdr. Aubrey K. Shoup, U.S.N., and Mrs. Shoup are visiting at Nyack, N.Y.

Comdr. Nelson H. Goss, U.S.N., has been assigned to command the U.S.S. Robinson.

Brig. Gen. Alfred W. Bjornstad, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bjornstad have taken an apartment at 2400 16th street, Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. James S. Spore, U.S.N., has been assigned to command the U.S.S. DeLong, now fitting out for commission.

A daughter, Anna Elizabeth Nimitz, was born at New London, Conn., on Sept. 13, 1919, to the wife of Comdr. C. W. Nimitz, U.S.N.

Comdr. George W. Simpson, U.S.N., has been assigned to duty as aid to the commandant of the navy yard at Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Rowan, widow of Major Hamilton Rowan, U.S.A., has recently sold her camp at Lake Placid, N.Y., to Mrs. Verren, of Stoneleigh Court, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Charles M. Pyne, mother of Paymr. Frederick G. Pyne, U.S.N., who spent the summer at the Hawthorne Inn, East Gloucester, Mass., has gone to Elizabeth, N.J.

Among those reported missing in the great tropical hurricane at Corpus Christi, Texas, Sept. 15, is Capt. C. M. Eckland, Co. I, 37th Inf., U.S.A., commander of the Rest Camp.

Miss Nellie Connolly, of Springfield, Mass., who has been the guest of her brother, Col. W. J. Connolly, U.S.A., and Mrs. Connolly at their home in Columbus, Ohio, has returned home.

Capt. Charles E. Fetherston has been honorably discharged as captain, U.S.A., and has resumed the practice of architecture, at the Architects' Building, 101 Park avenue, New York city.

Lieut. Comdr. Jay K. Esler, U.S.N., and Mrs. Esler returned to Annapolis, Md., Sept. 17 from a motor trip to New York city, where they were the guests of Mrs. Esler's mother, Mrs. Samuel Byerley.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. James H. Oliver, U.S.N., have been occupying, since their return to this country from the Virgin Islands, the apartment of Mrs. Albert Mills at the St. Nicholas, California street, Washington.

Mrs. Murray, wife of Col. Peter Murray, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., who has been a patient in a hospital for the last two months, is now at her apartment in the Dresden, Washington, D.C., where she is slowly convalescing from her recent illness.

Field Marshal Viscount E. H. H. Allenby, British army, commander of the Allied forces in Asia Minor, who was in command of the victorious British expedition in Palestine, arrived in London Sept. 16, 1919, and was accorded a most enthusiastic reception.

Mrs. Speed Post and son, who have been visiting Major William L. Knedler at his home in Coronado, will leave for Cincinnati, Ohio, where they will join Mr. Post. Mr. Post was formerly in the Air Service. Mrs. Post before her marriage was Miss Martha Knedler.

Mrs. Robert W. Cary, wife of Lieutenant Cary, U.S.N., has given up her cottage at Jamestown, R.I., and has gone to San Francisco, with her nurse and two children to be at the Hotel Monroe on Sacramento street, and will remain until Lieutenant Cary's return from abroad.

Miss Suzanne Baldwin has returned to Baltimore after spending July in Atlantic City as the guest of Mrs. Russell Harding, of New York, and part of August in Charlestown, W. Va., where she was the guest of Mrs. Fred H. Coleman for the Charlestown and Warrenton, Va., horse shows.

Col. James D. Bell, of Brooklyn, N.Y., was on Sept. 12, unanimously elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Columbus, Ohio, and D. M. Hall, of Columbus, was elected senior vice commander. Colonel Bell served nearly three years and nine months in the Civil War.

Rear Admiral Adolf von Trotha, of the German navy, will assume charge of the naval forces under the new ministry of national defense, which becomes operative Oct. 1. Colonel Reinhardt, the Prussian Minister of War, will be chief of the land forces. Admiral Trotha was formerly Chief of the Admiralty.

Mrs. Ruttencutter, wife of Col. Brady Green Ruttencutter, U.S.A., expects to leave New York Sept. 24 for France to rejoin the Colonel at Brest, where he is in charge of the U.S. Army Casual Department. For two years Mrs. Ruttencutter has been active in war relief work in the United States as a Red Cross nurse and canteen worker.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Southerland, U.S.N., who have been passing the summer at Nahant, Mass., to be near their daughter, Mrs. Louis Bacon, who has her summer place there, are sailing on Sept. 20 from New York by the Adriatic for London to visit their other daughter, Mrs. J. Butler Wright, whose husband is Counsellor of the American Embassy there. Admiral and Mrs. Southerland have rented their house in Washington, where they have lived for many years, and may remain abroad all winter.

The late Lieut. Jeff Feigl, U.S.A., killed in battle in France, was with Battery F, 7th Field Artillery, U.S.A., and not with the 3d Field Artillery, as has been stated. The horse presented by Lieut. Jefferson Feigl Post of the American Legion to General Pershing at New York recently was named "General Pershing" by the post. General Pershing, however, said before mounting the horse at the Cathedral, in the parade in New York Sept. 10, "This is a beautiful animal and I will christen the horse 'Jeff' in honor of Lieut. Jeff Feigl, the first American Artillery officer 'killed in action' in France, and 'Jeff' he'll stay. I will ride him in the Washington parade," and the General did so.

A delayed press dispatch from Vladivostok, dated Sept. 7, says that Major Gen. William S. Graves, U.S.A., commander of the A.E.F. in Siberia, arrived in that city from Omsk, Siberia, on the previous day. General Graves, together with Roland S. Morris, U.S. Ambassador to Japan, went to Omsk by order of the Government some time ago for the purpose of visiting the seat of the anti-Kolchak government and ascertaining conditions there at first hand, and also to inspect the various regions along the trans-Siberian railway between Vladivostok and Omsk. General Graves and Ambassador Morris conferred with Admiral Kolchak very cordially. Upon his return to Vladivostok the Ambassador spoke enthusiastically of the splendid condition of the United States troops in Siberia and of the service they are rendering the Russian population in the various districts to which they have been assigned. He referred particularly to the American camp under command of Col. C. H. Morrow, of the 27th Infantry, at Verkhniye Udinsk, which represents the extreme western outpost of the American military forces.

Capt. Wallace A. Bell, U.S.M.C., has been ordered to Peking, China, for duty at the American Legation there.

Col. John H. Russell, U.S.M.C., who has been on duty in Washington, has been ordered to the 1st Brigade of Marines at Haiti.

Major Leon W. Hoyt, U.S.M.C., on duty at Mare Island, Calif., has been ordered to command the naval prison at that place.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Rowland B. Ellis, U.S.A., have taken an apartment for the winter at the Shirley Hotel, 205 West Madison street, Baltimore, Md.

Comdr. Benyaurd B. Wygant, U.S.N., with Mrs. Wygant and their children, is spending the month of September at Tennant Cottage, Jamestown, R.I.

Mrs. Cary W. Magruder, wife of Lieutenant Commander Magruder, U.S.N., with her small daughter has joined Commander Magruder in Portsmouth, N.H.

A son, William Claude Washington, Jr., was born to Major W. C. Washington, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Washington at Fort Crockett, Texas, on Sept. 4, 1919.

Mrs. Henry Fitch, widow of the late Chief Engineer Fitch, U.S.N., and Miss Alexandrine Fitch have returned to their apartment at The Connecticut, Washington.

Mrs. Philip Kiehl and daughter, Jane, after spending the summer at Sound Beach, Conn., are leaving for McAllen, Texas, where Captain Kiehl is on duty with the 4th Cavalry.

Comdr. and Mrs. Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., with their children, are spending September with Rear Admiral and Mrs. R. Wainwright, U.S.N., at their Jamestown cottage.

A daughter, granddaughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle, U.S.A., was born to Lieut. Col. E. F. Graham, U.S.A., and Mrs. Graham at Columbia, Tenn., on Sept. 10, 1919.

Mrs. Henry B. Wilson and Miss Ruth Wilson, wife and daughter of Admiral Wilson, U.S.N., who have spent the summer at Chelsea, Atlantic City, N.J., have returned to Washington.

Mrs. Alva D. Bernhard, wife of Lieutenant Commander Bernhard, U.S.N., has gone to San Francisco, Calif. Lieutenant Commander Bernhard is now attached to the U.S.S. New Mexico.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Yates Stirling, U.S.N., have left the Bay View, Jamestown, R.I., and are spending some time in Carroll County, Md., before opening their home in Baltimore for the winter.

Mrs. Hollis T. Winston, wife of Commander Winston, U.S.N., with her sisters, Mrs. John H. Hoover, wife of Commander Hoover, U.S.N., and Miss Lucille Claire Smith, has gone to Atlantic City, N.J.

Miss Eleanor Shaler, daughter of the late Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles Shaler, U.S.A., spent a few days at Watervliet Arsenal with Col. and Mrs. J. Walker Benét, U.S.A., before returning to Vassar College.

Col. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett, 2d Inf., U.S.A., and Lieut. W. C. Bennett, Jr., Engr. Corps, U.S.A., have just returned from a motor trip through Maine and are stopping at the Hotel Iroquois, New York city.

Miss Carolyn Nash, daughter of Medical Director Francis S. Nash, U.S.N., who has been spending some weeks at Chelsea, Atlantic City, has joined her mother at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., for the autumn season.

Mrs. John W. Wadleigh, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Wadleigh, U.S.M.C., who has been with her parents, Admiral and Mrs. George C. Remey, U.S.N., at The Dennis, Atlantic City, has now joined Colonel Wadleigh at the Marine Barracks, Washington.

Among those who arrived at New York city on Sept. 18 from Brest on the troop transport Mount Vernon was Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, U.S.A., traveling as casual. Another passenger was Miss Bliss, daughter of Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., retired.

Mrs. Dalton, wife of Col. H. F. Dalton, Inf., U.S.A., recently returned from France and now on duty in the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division, arrived in Washington last week from Spring Lake, N.J., where she has been spending the summer with their two sons, Alexander and Franklin, and has reopened her apartment at the Cairo.

Capt. William H. Sage, Jr., Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., son of Brig. Gen. William H. Sage, U.S.A., resigned from the Army, to take effect Sept. 15, 1919. Captain Sage, who served during the war as a temporary colonel, was born in Montana Jan. 11, 1886, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1909. He was last on duty at the Army Building, New York city.

Col. and Mrs. J. S. Cecil, Inf., U.S.A., returned to Nashville, Tenn., on Sept. 14, and are living at the Hermitage Hotel. Mrs. Cecil spent the summer with her people at their summer home on Cape Cod. The Colonel joined her in August and later Col. and Mrs. Truman O. Murphy, of Washington, D.C., spent a few days with them—yachting, swimming, fishing and clam-baking.

Rear Admiral C. B. T. Moore, U.S.N., retired, was nominated Sept. 10, 1919, by the Republican party of the 28th Senatorial District of Illinois, at a primary election, for delegate to the Illinois Constitutional Convention. He won by a vote of more than two to one over the defeated candidate, led the poll in his own city of Decatur, was only twenty-five votes behind the high man in his own county, and about 270 behind the high man in the district. Two Republicans of Decatur were nominated, Mr. Andrew H. Mills and Admiral Moore.

Rear Admiral Phillip Andrews, U.S.N., in command of two Navy vessels at Fiume, on the Adriatic coast, which city has for some time been the object of contention between the Italian and the Jugo-Slovak governments, reported to the American Peace delegation at Paris on Sept. 17, according to a press message from that city, that in view of the serious situation created by the act of Captain D'Annunzio, of the Italian army, in taking possession of the city, he had withdrawn his ships to the outer harbor. He reported that no Americans were in Fiume.

U.S. MARINES AT HONDURAS.

The landing party of marines that was put ashore from the U.S.S. Cleveland at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, recently, has returned to its ship, according to a press dispatch from Washington, which states that this information had been received by the State Department. Although the dispatch to the department from Puerto Cortez makes no mention of the fact, it is assumed that the political situation in the republic has quieted down, thus making the presence of United States forces unnecessary.

GENERAL PERSHING IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., made his first visit to the War Department on Sept. 13 since his return from abroad and ran the gauntlet of a crowd of young women employees on his way to the office of the Secretary of War, and was greeted with cheers and hand-clapping. He appeared to be immensely pleased and after a few words in the Secretary's office with the newspaper correspondents he faced the crowd in the corridor with a smile and in jolly mood forced his way to an elevator and to the front of the building, where he posed with Secretary Baker and members of his staff on the steps before a battery of cameras.

Secretary of War Baker, in an informal statement Sept. 13, said: "General Pershing will remain in Washington with his headquarters in the Land Office Building as at present arranged, maintaining in effect the headquarters of the American Expeditionary Force, so that the records and documents of the expedition can be kept together and administered under General Pershing's orders, thus making all of the information and experience of the Expeditionary Force available from a centralized place to the department and to Congress. How long this will continue is not determined, and not possible to be determined until we discover how long it will be useful. In the meantime General Pershing will accept several invitations which have been extended to him from cities. Members of his staff who do not accompany him will be at work here upon the records and papers of the Expeditionary Force, and upon the final report of the expedition, which the General is preparing.

General Pershing's plans are necessarily indefinite, however, and it was found necessary to change this program, and it is probable that he will remain in Washington for some time. He finds so many matters of importance pressing for his personal attention that he will be unable to visit the West at this time, and he will be compelled, therefore, to decline all of the many invitations which have been extended to him from every state in the Union. General Pershing keenly regrets that he cannot accept the hospitality of the cities and towns which have so cordially urged him to be their guest, as he had hoped to thank in person the people of various sections of the country for their patriotic support of our Army in France. He will probably retire for a time to some quiet place where he can finish his final report undisturbed, and study plans for the reorganization of the Army, as he has been requested to do by members of Congress and by the War Department.

Congress Honors General Pershing.

The Senate and House of Representatives, in joint session, honored Gen. John J. Pershing at the Capitol on Sept. 18, when they greeted him as the guest of the nation and presented him with the thanks of Congress, which were also conveyed to the officers and men of the American Expeditionary Force for their services to the country. In a speech expressing his gratification at the honor General Pershing gave full credit to the Allies for their joint work in defeating the Central Powers, as well as to the American people and to the American armies.

The function was a momentous one, this being the twenty-fifth time, only, that Congress has given its thanks to a soldier for his services. When the General and his staff appeared in the House Members of Congress on the floor and the onlookers in the galleries received them with great applause. Senator Cummings, as president pro tempore of the Senate in the absence of Vice President Marshall, told the General what the country thought of him and his deeds, Speaker Gillett, of the House, adding words of appreciation. Former Speaker Clark, of the House, as dean of the Missouri Congressional delegation, representing General Pershing's home state, formally told him of the action of Congress in extending its thanks to him. General Pershing replied in a graceful speech of ten minutes duration, in which he expressed his gratification at the honor shown him and told how the Government had supported the Army in every way possible throughout the war, adding a word of appreciation of the part taken by the Navy in the tremendous conflict.

Among those in the visitors' galleries were Secretary of War Baker, Gen. Peyton C. March, U.S.A., Admiral W. S. Benson, U.S.N., Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, U.S.M.C., and other officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

The House on Sept. 16 voted on the resolution introduced by Congressman Kahn tendering the thanks of the American people and of Congress to General Pershing and the forces under his command, and also appropriating \$10,000 for the purchase of a sword of honor to be presented to the General in behalf of the American people. When the measure came to a vote Congressman Kitchin, of Illinois, and Schall opposed the presentation of a sword. Congressman Kahn did not press the point, saying that the subject would be taken up at a later date, adding, "The men who are opposing the giving of a sword to General Pershing are largely the same men who opposed the declaration of war, the Selective Draft Service Act, and other measures intended to vigorously prosecute the war. They are playing petty politics in an effort to square their war record." Congressman Schall explained that he objected to honoring General Pershing "at the expense of enlisted men."

The resolution of thanks was then passed, by a vote of 291 to 1, Mr. Schall being the only negative. A resolution introduced by Congressman Mondell providing that a joint session of the Senate and the House be held in welcome to General Pershing on Sept. 18 was passed without opposition on Sept. 12. A similar resolution was adopted in the Senate.

A reception for General Pershing, to which all the Army officers in Washington were invited, was held in the reception room of the Secretary of War's office on Sept. 19 at three p.m. The room was filled when General Pershing arrived and he was presented to the officers by Secretary Baker. In the group were many Regular Army officers who had served with General Pershing, and there was a genial renewal of old acquaintanceship.

General Pershing received this message from Premier Clemenceau: "With my best thanks for your kind message, I ask you to accept, my dear General, my good wishes and expressions of my cordial friendship. France will never forget the admirable work of the American soldiers under your command, which was as effective as it was energetic."

The Ideals of Our Country.

"The things which we fought for over there are bound to crystallize into the ideals of our country," said Gen. John J. Pershing to a representative of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on September 16. Seated in his

office in the Land Office Building in Washington, amid the sounds of activity analogous to "moving day" (for a hundred or more men were busy installing the tons of A.E.F. records into the building), General Pershing expressed his profound belief in the destiny of the nation with force and vigor. He speaks intensely in dwelling upon the victorious accomplishments of the Army, expressing a profound belief that every American is proud, and rightly so, of the things America did to preserve for the world its right to freedom and progress. "Those who felt the war more acutely through the casualties of conflict will carry down through generation upon generation the distinction which was theirs to have given of their flesh and blood to preserve the proud heritage which came through America's participation in the world war," said General Pershing. "America is right, and our country must go forward. Our present troubles are little ones; we shall smile at them when the disturbed conditions following this war—as they follow all wars—have been overcome and equilibrium again attained. We are a united nation, more compactly drawn together by our high purposes in waging war. Our unity has been tested in the fire of a conflict such as the world has never seen before."

CONFIRMATION OF A GENERAL.

It is so many years since the nomination of an officer for appointment as general of the U.S. Army was sent to the Senate by a President of the United States that for the sake of the historical record we note the manner in which the nomination of Gen. John J. Pershing was received by and acted upon in the Senate on Sept. 4. Senator Wadsworth asked unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the nomination as in open executive session, departing from the usual procedure of a closed session as a fitting tribute to the Senate to confer upon General Pershing. This was agreed to and the Vice President, as chairman, laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States:

The White House, Washington, Sept. 3, 1919.

To the Senate of the United States:

Under the provisions of an act of Congress approved Sept. 3, 1919, I nominate the officer herein named for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States.

General officer—Gen. John J. Pershing, United States Army (emergency), to be general, with rank from Sept. 3, 1919.

WOODROW WILSON.

The nomination was then referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Senator Wadsworth, as chairman of the committee, immediately reported it back favorably and requested its confirmation, saying: "Mr. President, I shall not detain the Senate at any length in discussing the propriety of this nomination and the propriety of its confirmation by the Senate. Nothing that I could say would add to the knowledge that the Senate already possesses of the great achievements of General Pershing. Suffice it to say that he was the captain of the greatest expeditionary force known in history; that that force, measured in the number of men and in the distance over which it was transported, surpasses anything of its kind in the way of a military effort. General Pershing was its responsible commander. Upon him rested the entire burden of the successful management of that tremendous undertaking. He so managed that undertaking, he so commanded that force and brought it in contact with the enemy in such a decisive manner as to bring the war to a successful conclusion, and I doubt not that the Senate, as well as the people of the country generally, rejoice in honoring him for having performed such a tremendous task at such a crucial moment in the history of the world."

There being no objection to its immediate consideration, the nomination was unanimously concurred in by the Senate, that body acting by a rising vote, on motion of Senator Thomas. There was "applause on the floor and in the galleries," as the Congressional Record officially records.

Question Form of Pershing Appointment.

The act (H.R. 7594) as it became law on Sept. 3 provides:

"That the office of General of the Armies of the United States is hereby revived, and the President is hereby authorized, in his discretion and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint to said office a general officer of the Army who, on foreign soil and during the recent war, has been especially distinguished in the higher command of military forces of the United States."

Since General Pershing's nomination was confirmed by the Senate on Sept. 4 the contention has been set up that in view of the wording of the act, the War Department committed an error in the form of the nomination as it was sent to the Senate. It is held that the President's letter of transmittal nominated General Pershing for appointment in "the Regular Army," while the law provides for the office of "general of the armies of the United States." It is even contended that General Pershing's new commission is therefore to an office that does not exist. Neither the War Department nor Congress, however, had given any official indication up to the present writing that they regard the matter as serious.

At the War Department the alleged error in General Pershing's commission is considered, unofficially, as making a mountain out of a mole hill. It is stated that it is not certain that any mistake was made in the nomination of General Pershing, and if it is decided that the nomination did not follow exactly the wording of the law, it did state it was made under the provisions of the act entitled: "An act relating to the creation of the office of General of the Armies of the United States." (Public No. 45, 66th Congress, H.R. 7594.) If it is decided that a change in the General's commission is needed it will be made at the direction of the Secretary of War. It is stated emphatically at the War Department that the pay and rank of General Pershing is in no wise affected; that the nomination under the act and the confirmation make General Pershing "General of the Armies of the United States" now and hereafter.

EDUCATIONAL WORK FOR U.S. ARMY.

Col. R. I. Rees, chief of the education and recreation branch of the War Plans Division, General Staff, has installed the following sub-branches: 1, General and Occupational Education under Colonel Fitch; 2, Camp Activities under Colonel Joy; 3, Moral Training under Col. Godwin Ordway. In addition to the courses in occupational education, courses are offered in subjects of general worth such as history, languages and mathe-

matics. Of the \$2,000,000 appropriated by Congress for the vocational training of the Army, \$1,000,000 is to be used for general education.

1ST DIV., U.S.A., REVIEW IN WASHINGTON.

The 1st Division of the Regular Army, in command of Major Gen. E. F. McGlachlin, with General John J. Pershing heading the parade, passed in review in Washington on Sept. 17, marching down Pennsylvania avenue, and received as great an ovation as in its parade in New York. It carried field equipment, which included cannon and all wheeled transports, and the splendid appearance and steadiness of the men won universal praise from the many thousands of enthusiastic spectators.

From the reviewing stand in front of the White House Vice President Marshall, Secretary of War Baker, foreign diplomats, members of Congress, Army and Navy officers, and distinguished officials witnessed the passing of the fine body of officers and men. General Pershing rode his horse "Jeff," and was cheered all along the line. Following is the composition of the parade:

Composition of the Parade.

General Pershing. Color sergeants, carrying national standard and four-starred flag of a general.
Official staff, including Brig. Gen. Fox Conner, chief of staff; Col. G. E. Marshall, J. G. Quisenberry and De Chambrun, Major J. C. Hughes, Col. A. Moreno, Lieut. Col. A. S. Kuegel and Lloyd Griscom.

Personal staff, including Army chiefs, former Army, corps and division commanders as follows: Major Gen. J. W. McAndrew, Brig. Gen. R. C. Davis, Major Gen. A. W. Brewster and Ernest Hinds, Brig. Gen. W. A. Bethel, Major Gen. H. L. Rogers and Merritt W. Ireland, Brig. Gen. M. L. Walker, Major Gen. Harry Taylor, C. C. Williams and Mason M. Patrick, Brig. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulis, William Mitchell, Samuel D. Rockenbach and C. S. Fries, Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, Major Gen. John L. Hines, C. P. Summerall, William G. Haan, William M. Wright, C. D. Rhodes, Hanson E. Ely, Mark L. Hersey, William Weigel and E. Wittmeyer, Brig. Gen. Preston Brown, Major Gen. William L. Sibert, G. B. Duncan, William L. Lassiter and Charles T. Menoher, Brig. Gen. Malin Craig, H. A. Smith and Dennis C. Nolan.

Composite regiment of picked men from Infantry brigades of 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Divisions, commanded by Col. C. S. Babcock, Army nurse.

Major Gen. Edwin F. McGlachlin, jr., commanding 1st Division. Divisional staff, including Col. Stephen O. Fuqua, chief of staff; Lieut. Col. Paul E. Peabody, W. R. Scott, W. F. Hoey, B. R. Legge and F. H. Lomax, Majors J. A. Long and W. Dewey, Col. W. F. Stewart, Lieut. Col. H. R. Bitting and F. P. Black, and Major H. F. Hill.

Headquarters Troop, Capt. W. E. Williamson. Headquarters detachment and miscellaneous quartermaster units, Bakery Co. No. 7, Salvage Co. No. 22, Sales Commissary Unit 809, Clothing and Bath Unit 319, and Delousing and Bath Units 12 and 23. Wounded of 1st Division.

1st Machine Gun Battalion, Major R. N. Youell; 2d Field Signal Battalion, Capt. Charles R. Mayberry; 1st Engineers and Engineer Train, Col. E. J. Atkinson.

1st Infantry Brigade Headquarters and Detachment, Brig. Gen. Frank Parker; 16th Infantry, Lieut. Col. O. R. Huebner; 13th Infantry, Col. C. A. Hunt; 2d Machine Gun Battalion, Major S. Warren.

2d Infantry Brigade Headquarters and Detachment, Col. R. A. Brown; 26th Infantry, Lieut. Col. C. W. Ryder; 23rd Infantry, Col. A. H. Huguet; 3d Machine Gun Battalion, Capt. C. Pickett.

1st Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters and Detachment, Brig. Gen. A. McIntyre; 6th Field Artillery, Lieut. Col. G. R. Molony; 7th Field Artillery, Col. F. A. Ruggles; 5th Field Artillery, Lieut. Col. N. W. Polk.

Train Headquarters, Col. W. F. Stewart; Mobile Veterinary Unit; Military Police Co., Capt. E. O. Hall.

Motorized Battalion, 1st Ammunition Train, Mobile Ordnance Repair Section, Lieut. Col. H. Hervey.

1st Supply Train and Horse Section Ammunition Train, Lieut. B. G. McCaughn; Sanitary Train, Lieut. Col. H. C. Woolley; Field Hospital Section, Medical Supply Unit, Mobile Surgical Unit No. 2, Ambulance Section.

Motor Transport Corps, Captain Snodgrass; Service Park Units 695, 301 and 378; representatives of welfare organizations; tanks; special Engineers' equipment.

Field Artillery Brigade.

The Field Artillery Brigade of the 1st Division had more animals and matériel in the Washington parade than any other unit. Officers in command of the parade were proud of the fact that the horses and gun carriages were assembled from long distances and prepared for review in one week's time. The horses were brought from different corral east of the Mississippi, where they had been running wild for some time. They had to be shod and groomed. All the gun carriages were painted and the equipment well cleaned. This represented a large undertaking carried out in a very short time.

Motor Transport.

In the parade of the 1st Division in Washington on Sept. 17 there were 900 motor vehicles and 342 motor bicycles, a complete divisional equipment of motor transport except in a few classes in which the number is short of that prescribed by the tables of organization. All these vehicles were furnished by the Motor Transport Corps from domestic supply, as none was returned with the division from France. Lieut. Col. G. A. Purinton, M.T.C., was in charge of the mobilization of the equipment and also in charge of the arrangement for this parade in the capacity of acting motor transport officer, 1st Division.

EXPLAINING MEDAL AWARDS.

Major Gen. Henry Jervey, Assistant to the Chief of Staff, on Sept. 10 addressed a letter to Warren S. Fisher, commander-in-chief of the United American War Veterans, in New York city. General Jervey's letter, which is self-explanatory, reads:

"Your letter of Sept. 2 to the President of the United States has been referred to this office for reply. You bring up two points which I will take up separately. First, you protest against the sale of service medals. Under existing law these medals can be issued gratis only to enlisted men actually in the service of the United States; to officers and to all former soldiers they must be sold. In order to correct this state of affairs, at the request of the Secretary of War a bill was introduced in both House and Senate at the beginning of the present session of Congress which, if passed, will enable the War Department to issue the service medal without charge to all officers and enlisted men whether now in the Service or after discharge, and also to the nearest of kin of those who have died subsequent to the services which have been rendered.

"Your second protest is against what you term the promiscuous distribution of the Distinguished Service Cross, stating that 'this insignia is prized as a reward for valor on the field and line—it should only be granted for this purpose.' You are evidently confusing the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal and do not understand that they are separate decorations and given for entirely different services. The Distinguished Service Cross is granted only for heroism

in action, and no awards have been made for any other purpose whatever. The Distinguished Service Medal is awarded for meritorious service rendered other than heroism in action, but in positions of great responsibility. All awards of both these decorations have been very carefully made, strictly in accordance with the law, and if you had investigated the matter properly you would have discovered that the Distinguished Service Cross has never been given 'to men who risked neither life nor limb on the field of battle.'"

SIGNAL CORPS "CIRCUSES" ON THE ROAD.

The Signal Corps has initiated a recruiting campaign to cover the country thoroughly. Six traveling "circuses," equipped with the latest radio, telephone and photographic apparatus, will visit all divisional camps and cities of any size. Work on the new school at Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., has begun. The telephone, telegraph and cable equipment which is being installed is similar to that used by both the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph Companies. The school offers a splendid opportunity for men to learn a profitable trade which can be used on return to civilian life.

ARMY NOMINATIONS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

The Senate Military Committee on Sept. 19 unanimously reported the bill authorizing the President to appoint Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder a lieutenant general upon his retirement from active service. The committee also reported favorably on all Army nominations received on Aug. 29, and which we published in our issue of Sept. 6, page 26.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 91-93.

ARMY UNIFORM REGULATIONS.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS NO. 41.

CHANGES NO. 10, JULY 26, 1919, WAR DEPT.

An advance copy of these changes appeared in our issue of Aug. 16, 1919, on page 1748. They rescind paragraphs 63½ and 108, Special Regulations No. 41, Uniform Regulations, 1917, change paragraphs 12, 14½, 28½, 42, 62, 63 and 64, and add paragraph 64½.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 216-O, SEPT. 15, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Officers to Camp Bragg, N.C., on temp. duty in connection with an inspection of Army camps: Lieut. Gen. B. L. Bullard; Major Gen. W. J. Snow; Col. M. C. Kerth, C. D. Palmer and T. W. Hammond, G.S.; Lieut. Col. P. B. Malone, G.S. Major Gen. H. G. Sharpe, U.S.A., to Washington for temporary duty.

Col. J. L. Knowlton, G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of the G.S.C., and from further duty under Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic. He will remain on his present duties as chairman of the War Department Board of Appraisers.

Lieut. Col. W. S. Fulton, A.G., to Chicago, Ill., for duty as assistant adjutant.

Major W. C. Rose, I.G.D., detailed as professor, Bridgeport High School, Bridgeport, Conn.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. C. A. Meals to Camp Devens, Mass.; Major W. L. E. O'Brien to Washington; Major W. D. Chandler will report to the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, G.S., for duty with Claims Board; Major G. C. Cook to Camp Bonning, Ga., for duty as instructor in Infantry School of Arms; Capt. C. H. Walker to Tobyhanna, Pa.; Capt. W. M. Lerner to Fort Apache, Ariz.; Capt. G. D. Kees to Chicago, Ill.; Capt. M. L. Patrick to Camp Funston, Kas.; 1st Lieut. F. M. Miller to Washington; 1st Lieut. A. B. McHenry to Hoboken, N.J.; 2d Lieut. R. E. Powers to Washington.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major A. M. Brailsford, jr., to Houston, Texas; Major B. J. Benker, Admiral, M.C., Camp Meade, on duty with the Provisional Infantry Brigade; Capt. W. C. Saffling, jr., to Rockford, Ill., Camp Grant; 1st Lieut. R. I. Walker to Ayr, Mass., Camp Devens.

Lieut. Col. L. C. Ogg, D.C., to Hattiesburg, Miss., Camp Shelby, for duty.

Officers of V.O. to duty as follows: First Lieut. C. L. Fry to Fort Riley, Kas., 7th Div., Camp Funston; 1st Lieut. A. D. Martin to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade; 2d Lieut. H. A. McCormick to Rockford, Ill., 6th Div., Camp Grant.

Officers of San. C. to duty as follows: Major K. G. Kincaid to San Francisco Letterman General Hospital, for duty; Capt. A. B. Nolan to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital.

Officers of Engrs. to duty as follows: Col. H. C. Jewett to St. Paul, Minn., and take station; Major W. N. Vance to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 1st Lieut. H. A. Taylor to 1st Engrs. for duty with Co. D; 1st Lieut. C. C. Abbott to Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

The resignation by Capt. W. H. Sage, jr., O.E. (Regular Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted by the President.

Ordinance officers to duty as follows: Orders to Capt. J. A. Landers to proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, as C.O., 1st Prov. Ord. Detach.; Capt. J. W. Peairs to New Orleans, La.; 1st Lieut. H. M. Petrie to Benicia, Calif.; 1st Lieut. F. N. West to Sheffield, Ala., U.S. nitrate plant No. 1.

Lieut. Col. T. C. Spencer, S.C., to Chicago, Ill., and report to C.G., Central Dept., for duty.

Capt. G. W. Price, S.C., is honorably discharged as captain, S.O. U.S.A. only, Sept. 20, 1919.

Lieut. Col. J. E. Chaney is detailed as assistant to the military attaché, Rome, Italy.

1st Lieut. W. Hayward, A.S., to Hampton, Va., General Hospital No. 43, for duty.

Capt. H. Mitchell, Cav., to West Point, N.Y., for duty.

Resignation by H. A. Welch, Cav., of his commissions as temporary captain and prov. second lieut. is accepted.

Resignation by V. E. Sacre, Cav., of his commissions as temp. first lieut. and prov. second lieut. is accepted.

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. K. O. Spinning, Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. D. W. Hand to Camp Bragg, N.C., and Camp Benning, Ga., for determining the suitability of said camps as temp. summer camps for training of the National Guard; Major B. G. Moon, Camp Gordon, Ga., is assigned to 33d Field Art. and to join at Camp Knox, Ky.; Major O. H. Lee to Hoboken, N.J., for duty; 1st Lieut. J. V. Anderson to Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas; 2d Lieut. E. J. McCallister is assigned to 33d F.A. and will join at Camp Knox, Ky.; 2d Lieut. J. E. Rabb, jr., is assigned to 33d F.A. and will join regiment at Camp Knox, Ky.

Officers of F.A. are assigned to regiments as indicated and will join: Capt. W. Morgan, 33d F.A., Camp Knox, Ky.; 1st Lieut. A. A. Dearing, 17th F.A., Camp Travis, Texas.

Resignation by O. O'Donnell, F.A., of his commissions as temp. major and captain (Regular Army), is accepted.

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Capt. B. L. Flanagan to Honolulu, T.H., Nov. 5; Capt. F. I. Ingersoll to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.; 1st Lieut. O. A. Axelsson to Manila for station.

Officers of O.A.C. to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty: 1st Lieut. J. I. Pire and 2d Lieut. E. P. Hall.

Resignation by C. A. Coleman, O.A.C., of his commissions as temp. captain and prov. first lieut. is accepted.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. W. Lang is detailed as professor at Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.; Major E. G. Calder is assigned to the 24 Inf. and will report at Camp Dodge, Ia.; Major L. Watrous to Washington for assignment to War Plans Div.; Capt. J. R. Baxter is assigned to 24th Inf. and to Camp Furlong, Columbus, N.M.; Capt. A. S. Knight is detailed as professor at Rhode Island State College, Kingston; Capt. J. P. Bubb is detailed as professor at the Montana State College of A. & M., Bozeman, Mont. Prov. 2d Lieut. B. A. Bingham, having been found incapaci-

tated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced.

Col. J. W. Barker, Inf., is honorably discharged as colonel, Sept. 15.

Resignation by J. R. Davenport, Inf., of his commissions as temp. major and capt. (Reg. Army) is accepted.

Resignations by T. L. Creekmore and R. H. Dean, Inf., of their commissions as temp. 1st lieut. and prov. 2d lieut. are accepted.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. E. G. Chapman, jr., Inf. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Resignation by 2d Lieut. J. V. Trigg, Phil. Scouts, of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Capt. H. N. Joyner, M.T.C., to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty.

Major A. W. Wood, Chem. War. Ser., to Washington, D.C., for duty.

First Lieut. L. A. Elliott, Chem. War. Ser., to Edgewood, Md., for duty.

Capt. W. Dent, T.C., is honorably discharged as captain, Tank Corps, U.S. Army, only, Sept. 20, 1919.

Lieut. Col. H. McG. Taylor, Trans. Corps, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty.

An Army Retiring Board to meet at Fort Bayard, N.M. Detail: Col. G. S. Turner, G.S.C.; Lieut. Col. T. E. Scott, M.C.; Major L. A. Fox, M.C.; Capt. H. S. Adams, Inf.; Major F. M. Cosby, Engrs.; Capt. H. H. Hanson, Inf.

Resignation by D. Miller of his commissions as temp. capt., Field Art., and prov. 2d lieut., Cav., is accepted.

Major M. V. Ayers, U.S.A., is detailed as a member of the G.S.C. for present emergency.

BULLETIN 23, JULY 19, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the Act of Congress making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920. For convenience it is printed in two parts—Part I., Appropriations; and Part II., General Legislation.

BADGES, FOR MEMBERS OF RIFLE TEAMS, ETC.

Bulletin 29, Aug. 29, 1919, War Dept.

I.—Purchase of automobile accessories from Motor Transport general depots.—Officers and enlisted men of the Army, field clerks, and members of the Army Nurse Corps may purchase at cost price from the Motor Transport general depots or from local Motor Transport officers, if stock permits, automobile accessories, tires, spare parts and supplies. In cases where delivery of such articles to the purchaser involves transportation charges the selling price will include such costs.

Officers will certify that the articles are for their personal use; others authorized to purchase such articles will certify that the articles are for use in maintenance or repair of an automobile owned and used by them. Mail orders must be accompanied by funds necessary to cover the purchase.

II.—Preservation of historical photographs depicting activities of the Army.—It is known that there are scattered throughout the service many kodak films and plates depicting the activities of the Army, not only in the United States but abroad and in our foreign possessions. This material covers a period of many years, extending back to dates before the activities of the Photographic Section of the Signal Corps commenced. These photographs are of great value to the War Department for historical purposes and incidentally for the use of the recruiting service or other instrumentalities of the War Department.

The Adjutant General of the Army requests the co-operation of all officers in the service to make such photographs available for official use and preservation by the War Department. Films, plates and prints depicting the activities of the Army should be forwarded to the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff, with such descriptive matter as will identify the photographs as to personnel, military unit, place and date.

III.—Badges for principals and alternates on the Infantry or Cavalry rifle team.—A badge will be issued to officers and enlisted men who, since and including the year 1906, shall have won a place as a principal or alternate on the Infantry or Cavalry rifle teams selected to represent the Army in the national matches. These badges will be included among those which will count in determining eligibility for classification as distinguished marksman.

Application for badges will be made to The Adjutant General of the Army. The application should give full name, present rank and address, rank and organization at the time of winning a place on the team, and name and year of the team.

In case this badge so awarded completes the three badges necessary for the individual to win to attain classification as distinguished marksman, the fact also will be stated, together with the names and years of the competitions in which the other badges were won, in order that a distinguished marksman's badge also may be awarded.

By order of the Secretary of War:
PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 23, AUG. 4, 1919, PANAMA CANAL DEPT.

I.—Lieut. Col. Millard F. Harmon, jr., Junior Military Aviator, Air Service, Aeronautics, having reported, is announced as Department Air Service Officer, Panama Canal Department.

II.—In addition to his other duties, Capt. Harold A. White, 33d Inf., is detailed as Acting Department Adjutant, relieving Major Hugh T. Johnston, A.G.D., who will comply with the requirements of paragraph 8, S.O. No. 101, these headquarters, c.s.

G.O. 25, AUG. 8, 1919, PANAMA CANAL DEPT.

I.—Major Forrest S. Harvey, Q.M.C., is announced as Constructing Quartermaster for the Panama Canal Department, with station at Corozal, C.Z.

II.—First Lieut. Donald Harlow, Q.M.C., is announced assistant to the Constructing Quartermaster, Panama Canal Department, with station at Corozal, C.Z.

III.—Capt. Floyd A. Norman, Inf., is announced as Acting Department Motor Transport Officer, relieving Major Sever S. Lesslie, M.T.C., to take effect upon the departure of Major Lesslie.

IV.—In addition to his other duties, Major Ira K. Wells, Judge Advocate General's Department, is detailed as Provost Marshal of this department, relieving Major Norman Randolph, 33d Infantry, of that duty.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Major G. Hoisington, I.G.D., to Fort Leavenworth, General Service Schools, for duty. (Sept. 13, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

The appointment on Sept. 10, 1919, of Lieut. Col. N. Power, J.A.G.D., to the grade of colonel from Sept. 10, 1919, is announced. (Sept. 10, War D.)

The appointment on Sept. 10, 1919, of Major A. J. Copp, J.A.G.D., to the grade of lieut. col. from Sept. 10, 1919, is announced. (Sept. 10, War D.)

Major J. A. MacNeil, J.A., to Washington for duty. (Sept. 11, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY

Capt. A. A. Hedge, C.A., upon the expiration of present leave to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty at the Coast Artillery School. (Sept. 16, War D.)

TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

The following are changes in Washington personnel for the week ending Sept. 5:

Sept. 9—First Lieut. T. A. Hendricks to duty Administrative Division.

Sept. 10—Capt. R. M. Ewing to duty Administrative Division; 1st Lieut. H. S. Monell to duty Claims Board.

Sept. 13—Major N. E. Bailey to War Claims Board; Col. T. Q. Ashburn relieved from duty with War Claims Board.

Changes in Port and Zone Transportation Officers.

Lieut. Col. A. W. Foreman, Inf., Port Transportation Officer, Antwerp, Belgium.

First Lieut. C. E. Schwartz, Q.M.C., Assistant Transportation Officer, Zone No. 2, at Newark Terminal, Newark, N.J.

First Lieut. H. G. Murphy, Q.M.C., Assistant Transportation Officer, Zone No. 2, at Storage Depot, Kearny, N.J.

NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Col. Harold L. Jackson, Inf., U.S.A., has been assigned to command Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Col. Frederic D. Evans, Inf., U.S.A., has been assigned to command at Fort Niagara, N.Y.

General Ireland Honored Abroad.

Major Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, Surgeon General of the Army, has been notified by the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, Scotland, that it has conferred on him an honorary fellowship. It is explained that General Ireland was selected as representing the whole of the American Army Medical Corps. The Royal College of Surgeons dates from the year 1505. It conferred only thirty-three honorary fellowships from 1671 to 1838, and the total number conferred to date does not exceed seventy-five. During its existence only five Americans, other than Surgeon General Ireland, have been so honored. General Ireland has been invited to deliver the address at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, on Oct. 14 at the celebration of "Ether day," the anniversary of the first application of an anesthetic at Boston in 1846 by Dr. Warren of that city.

ARMY ITEMS.

The uncompleted portion of clothing and equipage contracts canceled to Sept. 4 amounted to \$226,000,000. The cost of cancellation was sixteen per cent. of this amount.

The General Supplies Division, Purchase and Storage, is conducting tests on the use of oil burners for rolling kitchens and field ranges, and also on the use of electrically heated ovens and gas heated cook ranges.

Pending clarification of conflicting acts of Congress, delivery of Army matériel to other departments has been stopped. If such transfer is authorized it has been decided to fill requests of the Department of Agriculture only in so far as they apply to road building material and equipment.

Ross Rifles Declared Obsolete.

The Ross rifles, with their spare parts and appendages, which are in possession of the War Department, have been declared obsolete. This action was taken on recommendation of Major Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, which was approved Sept. 12.

Provisional Infantry Brigade Overseas.

The brigade and attached troops designated for service in Europe, which have been referred to as the 15th Infantry Brigade, will hereafter be designated as the Provisional Infantry Brigade, according to information from the War Department issued on Sept. 12.

Mine Layer Gen. J. P. Story Launched.

At the yard of the Fabricated Shipbuilding Corporation at Milwaukee, Wis., on Sept. 15, the mine-layer Gen. John P. Story was launched, this being the first of nine such ships now under construction. The mine layer is of 1,000 tons displacement, is 178 feet long and thirty-two feet beam. When completed the vessel will cost \$535,000.

Movements of Troops.

Among the movements of troops reported by the War Department this week were the following: Company D, 1st Regiment of Engineers, is designated as the company to be attached to the Provisional Infantry Brigade forming at Camp Meade, Md., for service in Germany. Only men will be taken who desire service overseas. A company of the 21st Infantry, brought to a strength of 200 men, will be sent from Fort George Wright, Washington, for duty in Alaska, along the line of the Government road now being constructed. The machine gun troop of the 3d Cavalry arrived at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Sept. 13. The machine gun troop of the 11th Cavalry has arrived at Calexico, Calif., from Monterey, Calif. Company G, 21st Infantry, arrived at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, from Vancouver Barracks, Sept. 11.

Chanute Field's Record for Hay.

During the past month the harvesting of the hay crop at Chanute Field, Ill., was completed and it is thought that a record has been established for receipts based upon the lease cost to the Government. The post consists of a one unit aviation field of 640 acres, and is at present under a five-year lease at a rental of \$20 per acre, or \$12,800. The lease is one-half expired, but there has recently been introduced a bill in the Congress for its purchase for the sum of \$208,000. During the inactive period, the past season, fifty per cent. of the landing field was not disturbed, and this 320 acres was in good condition for the production of hay. Sixty per cent. was a good stand of timothy, thirty per cent. mixed timothy and clover, and the balance was number two grade of hay. The following statistics of the harvest are given: Labor cost, \$2,195.07; cost of baling wire, \$261.38; cost of teams, \$644.53; implements and tools, \$1,533; total cost of the harvest, \$4,633.98. Net value of the hay to the Government at current market quotation, \$12,609; market value of hay per ton at time of harvest, \$34; cost per ton for harvesting and loading for shipment, \$9.13; number of tons harvested and shipped, 507; number of railroad cars shipped, 44; number of bales, 11,617. The value of the crop came within \$191 of paying the yearly lease. "Can any other military location come so near paying its annual rental to the Government," asks a correspondent at Chanute Field. Lieut. Col. Ira Longanecker commands the field and Capt. Howard B. Cursler, Q.M. Corps, is post supply officer and had direct charge of harvesting.

Society of the 5th Division.

The Society of the 5th Division, U.S.A., which was formed in June while the division was a part of the Army of Occupation, has opened offices at 208 Ouray Building, Washington, D.C., and will soon resume the publication of its successful overseas weekly, "The Red Diamond," as a monthly journal devoted to the interests of the society and its members. The society has a membership of 18,000. Major Gen. H. E. Ely, U.S.A., who commanded the 5th Division in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, is president of the society. M. B. McVey, of St. Louis, formerly regimental sergeant major of the 9th Infantry Brigade, is secretary-treasurer. Lieut. Col. John W. Leonard, who recently returned with the composite regiment which paraded in New York and Washington with the 1st Division; Major Cuyler L. Clark, 20th Field Art., and Capt. Joseph H. Hinwood, jr., 11th Inf., are members of the Executive Board of the society. Major George S. Stull, chaplain of the 11th Infantry for twenty years, is historian. Capt. W. J. Snyder, 7th Engineers, is at present in New York looking after matters in connection with the publishing of the history of the 5th Division. The book will be historically accurate and contain many valuable maps as

well as interesting illustrations. Its distribution and sale will be through the Society of the 5th Division.

Gallantry of Sergeant Ellis, U.S.A.

Members of the 28th U.S. Infantry assert that a member of their command, Sergeant Ellis of Co. C, whose home is in St. Louis, Mo., has performed deeds of gallantry and daring second to none. He is credited with capturing fifty-three Germans and six machine guns single-handed. They ask if any other soldier ever did anything better than that. Sergeant Ellis has the Croix de Guerre and the Legion of Honor, and he has been recommended for the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Monument at Camp Funston.

A large stone monument, dedicated to the men who trained for the Great War at Camp Funston, Kas., was unveiled there on Sept. 1 in the presence of nearly 5,000 persons, among them being many members of the 10th and 89th Divisions. Gen. William H. Sage, U.S.A., the camp commander, introduced Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who he referred to as "the father of the 10th and 89th Divisions." General Wood made an address in which he spoke of the need of America to prepare for future wars. Among the distinguished persons who witnessed the dedication was Major Gen. John L. Chamberlain, Inspector General of the Army. The money with which the monument was erected came from funds of the camp exchange. Brig. Gen. Lutz Wahl, U.S.A., succeeded General Sage as camp commander on Sept. 3. General Sage has taken command of the provisional brigade being organized at Camp Meade for service overseas.

The Fort Leavenworth News.

The Fort Leavenworth News, No. 1, Vol. 1, made its appearance on Sept. 6 at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Strictly speaking, the News is not a new publication, but one that has been resurrected, for it had been successfully published at Fort Leavenworth for some time before the United States declared war against Germany and her allies, but when the time came to go overseas the men who had been guiding its destinies left for France and the News no longer made its appearance. Major Timothy P. O'Keefe, Ch.C., 5th Cav., U.S.A., one of the best known and most popular chaplains in the Service, who has been in the Army many years, is both editor and manager. He was recently appointed chaplain of the Army Service Schools and of the post at Fort Leavenworth, as well as morale officer. The first copy of the new paper contains much news of the post and of the Army generally, and also, it is pleasant to note, is filled with advertisements. Major O'Keefe valiantly announces in his editorial columns that "The News will gladly eliminate from its advertising columns the name of any business house that has shown a tendency to profiteering."

OUR MILITARY MISSION IN GERMANY.

The United States Military Mission which has had its headquarters at the Hotel Adlon, Berlin, Germany, was on Aug. 21 about to leave Germany for home, writes a correspondent in Berlin. More than 700 officers and soldiers have served with this mission. Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, U.S.A., chief of the mission, on Aug. 11 issued a farewell order to the commissioned and enlisted personnel, in which he said:

"Having been directed by the Commander-in-Chief, A.E.F., to bring to a close the activities and existence of this mission, it is opportune that I should make grateful acknowledgment of the services so effectively rendered by the mission personnel. The problems have been many, but there has been no failure for which your faithful selves can be held responsible. The work in which you have been engaged (some of you for more than eight months) has often been hampered by serious obstacles—which you have removed or surmounted so successfully that hearty congratulations are yours.

"You have benefited mankind wherever there was opportunity and whenever opportunity did not appear you sought it. The countries whose nationals have been in your kindly keeping should never forget your unselfish labors in behalf of the hundreds of thousands of their helpless ones in captivity.

"In wishing you safe return to happy homes I assure you of my great respect and of my intense admiration for as devoted a body of United States troops as any I have ever known. You have done credit to the Service and have added materially to the soldierly reputation of the American Expeditionary Force."

DEMobilIZATION RECORDS AT CAMP DIX.

Camp Dix, N.J., Sept. 9, 1919.

Regarding demobilization centers and their work, it is with reluctance that we step in from behind our "bushel" and give you some real figures that perhaps will cause other camps claiming to be demobilization centers to look up their records:

Enlisted men discharged at Camp Dix to date..273,976
Officers 19,189

Total 293,165
Enlisted men transferred to date..... 80,306
Officers 3,900

Total 84,206

Largest number discharged in one day, officers and men—June 12, 1919 (not collective, but in course of daily routine)..... 5,158

Largest number transferred in one day, officers and men—June 5, 1919..... 4,617

Largest number discharged in one week, May 25-May 31, 1919:

Enlisted men 18,663
Officers 874

Total 19,537

Largest number transferred in one week, June 2-June 9, 1919..... 11,264

Largest number discharged in one month, May, 1919:

Enlisted men 56,875
Officers 3,224

Total 59,899

Largest number transferred in one month..... 21,881

Daily average discharged since Nov. 11, 1918.. 977

Daily average transferred since Nov. 11, 1918.. 267

Number of organization demobilized this camp... 1,016

Recruits to date..... 4,701

* Seven days week and including holidays, enlisted men exclusively.

In addition to the work accounted for in these vari-

ous items, this camp has been handling, and is handling, a large number of transfers to other demobilization centers, the figures above showing substantially the number so handled. It has also been part of the work at this camp to demoralize ("delouse") approximately 155,000 men to date.

We have purposely refrained from making any comment upon previous articles, owing to the fact that we desired to have all reports in from the smaller camps and then submit our letter showing what a real demobilization center has accomplished. We now make claim to being the greatest demobilization center of the United States Army and believe that it will be sustained.

Although our figures show a daily average of less than that reported by Camp Grant, these figures are for discharged enlisted men only, and are for a seven-day week, including holidays. Were we to consider our daily average on the same basis it would be well beyond the 1,500 mark per day. While the one day's discharge of 5,158 is shown as the peak, we have had many days just prior and subsequent to this where from 3,400 to 4,000 men were discharged daily.

Major W. F. Lent, Inf., U.S.A., is executive officer, demobilization group, at Camp Dix.

LOST BAGGAGE AT HOBOKEN.

On the Government docks at Hoboken, N.J., there are at the present time approximately 150,000 pieces of baggage made up of 20,000 trunk lockers, 15,000 bed rolls, 5,000 suitcases and 110,000 barrack bags, which have come from overseas and are unclaimed by their owners, and for some there is no trace of ownership. Much has been traced, but there are still many pieces without addresses and some without names. It is the desire of the officer in charge of this baggage to get it to its destination as soon as possible. Therefore, those who have lost baggage and live in the neighborhood of Hoboken should inquire in person, and those whose homes are too far distant and are unable to visit the pier in person, are requested to write direct to the Lost Baggage Branch, Pier No. 2, Hoboken, N.J., giving an accurate description of the baggage. As soon as possible after the letter is received and the baggage is found it will be shipped at government expense.

The system of caring for baggage at Hoboken is undoubtedly a good one. As the trunks and bags come off a ship they are each given a number and assigned to a section on the pier. A description of each piece is carefully recorded, together with the name of the owner, if such happens to be attached. In some instances owners of baggage no longer reside at the place shown on the baggage, and therefore a new shipping address is required. In some cases the name will appear on the trunk as "Capt. John Smith, New York," or "Lieut. John Doe, Chicago." It can be easily understood that such an address would not be of much value to the officials in finding the owner. The card containing whatever information is to be gleaned is filed. When a claim is made for lost baggage the claimant is asked for a minute description, which is in turn recorded on a card of an entirely different color. These two cards then will correspond and the trunk, bag or box, as the case may be, is quickly located and shipped by the Government by express to its owner's address.

LEGION OF VALOR MEETING.

The Army and Navy Legion of Valor (formerly the Medal of Honor Legion of the United States) held its annual meeting at the Southern Hotel in Columbus, Ohio, on Sept. 9, writes a correspondent. This legion is composed of men who have been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor or the Distinguished Service Cross. These decorations are the highest awarded to any soldiers of our Army. The Medal of Honor can only be won by some act of heroism in battle above and beyond the call of duty. The Distinguished Service Cross is awarded for a similar act in action in line of duty.

At the annual meeting the following officers were elected: Dr. George W. Brush, of Brooklyn, N.Y., as commander; senior vice commander, Lieut. Col. Charles W. Whittlesey, of the famous Lost Battalion in the Argonne Woods; junior vice commander, J. O. Gregg, of Columbus, Ohio; chaplain, Rev. William S. Hubble, of New York city. Some unusual incidents occurred during the meetings of the veterans, among them the following: One of the members of the legion met a man who was wearing the Congressional Medal of Honor, who, he found, was John R. Porter, one of twenty-two raiders who were sent by General Mitchell up into Georgia and succeeded in cutting a railroad and bringing away a train of cars. Porter was the last survivor of these twenty-two men. He had never heard of the Legion of Valor and did not know that he was entitled to an additional pension of \$10 a month, because of the award of the medal. He promptly joined the legion.

During the last year the Legion of Valor changed the form of its constitution so as to admit to its membership men who have been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Only seventy-eight Medals of Honor have been issued during the World War; twenty-four of these posthumously. This is the hardest medal to win in the world, as the requirements are very rigid. Over 5,000 Distinguished Service Crosses have been issued during the World War; the requirements in both cases being that the recipient must have been under the fire of the enemy. All men who have been decorated with either of these medals are cordially invited to become members of the Legion of Valor. Application may be made to the adjutant, John Brosnan, 389 Third street, Brooklyn, N.Y.; or to the commander, Dr. George W. Brush, 72 Palisade avenue, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N.Y. As a special inducement for the World War medalists to unite with the legion, the initiation fee of \$2 has been suspended for one year and soldiers of good character can join by paying the annual dues of \$1.50.

DEMobilIZATION AND ENLISTMENTS.

The following statistical report of the progress of demobilization and enlistments was issued from the Office of the Chief of Staff on Sept. 13:

Discharges reported to date, Sept. 12: Officers, 164,670; enlisted men, 3,141,067; total, 3,305,737.

Overseas troops returned to the United States: Officers, 89,205; enlisted men, 1,803,278; total, 1,892,483.

Total enlistments reported to date, 113,239.

Overseas enlisted replacements forwarded to date: A.E.F., Europe, 10,921; A.E.F., Siberia, 2,001; Philippine Department, 2,308; Hawaiian Department, 1,430; Panama Canal Department, 311; Alaska, 185.

ARMY REORGANIZATION HEARINGS.

SENATE HEARINGS.

Navy Opposes Department of Aeronautics.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt appeared at his own request before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Sept. 12 for the purpose of giving his views in opposition to the creation of a separate Department of Aeronautics. He stated at the outset that not only the Navy Department, "but the entire naval service is opposed to the creation of a third arm of the national defense." He maintained that unity of command during a war is essential and that unity of training of the adjuncts to the naval service in time of peace was also essential. He said naval aviation was a part of the fleet just as battleships were a part of the fleet and that naval aviators should be an integral part of the Navy and should be kept in close contact with naval training. The Acting Secretary gave several reasons why, in the opinion of Navy officers, the air activity of the sea forces should not be combined with that of the Army to make a separate Department of Aeronautics. He said it would be uneconomical to produce many military machines during peace times and that the proper method would be to spend the greater part of preparation efforts in experimental work. Standardization along various lines would be more beneficial than if directed by a single government agency. The Army and Navy interests cross in many respects, and he could see no reason why the difficulties arising from a conflict in aviation matters should be any more serious than those arising from the production of ordnance, supplies, equipment or in training.

Mr. Roosevelt said he had talked with Admiral Beatty, of the British navy, who had told him that up to the time a separate Air Force was established the development of naval aviation in Great Britain had kept pace with naval development. Afterwards, he said, things went along satisfactorily for a short period when it became necessary for the Navy to undertake some radical experimental work of its own.

"Do you think the Air Service is an adjunct to the Navy?" asked Senator New.

"I do," was the reply, "just as the submarine is an adjunct to the Navy."

Senator New said: "I think we have all but reached the point where aviation is superior to the Navy. If this service is to be kept as a minor part of the Navy, is it not probable that there will be such a development in foreign countries that if we continue along these lines we will be entirely outstripped?"

"I agree with you," was the reply, "I am in favor of the Government fostering commercial aviation, but I see no reason why we should impair the efficiency of the Navy for that purpose."

Aviation Adjunct to Navy.

Mr. Roosevelt referred to the testimony of Brig. Gen. William Mitchell before the committee, as to the creation of a separate Air Force, which, he said, was a good indication of what he was afraid would happen if the aviation work of the Navy was left to officers who were not familiar with naval problems. He said General Mitchell's statement that the air force of the Navy was no longer to be under one head, but was to be divided into five or six departments "shows that General Mitchell knows nothing whatever about naval aviation." He said the Navy never had a separate aviation department, and took exception to the General's statement to the effect that the Naval General Board agreed that the future development of aviation made it probable that it would soon make useless the surface battleship.

"Do you think," asked Senator Wadsworth, "that is really the measure of the future of aviation, merely as an adjunct to the Navy?"

"It may become possible in the future that it will develop to such an extent that it will be impracticable to use surface fighting ships," replied the Acting Secretary.

"Isn't that an agreement on your part with General Mitchell's statement?" asked the chairman.

"But his inference is that it will come about immediately," was the reply.

Mr. Roosevelt then spoke of the northern bombing group which operated during the war with the Royal Air Force. He said that the British fliers refused to co-operate with Marshal Haig when the German retreat started and that they carried on operations of their own. It took about ten days, he said, before it was finally possible to get the fliers of the Air Force under the command of the military forces.

Senator New asked whether it was not the pride of the Service that was holding the Navy from supporting a unified air program, and whether under a single aerial department the Navy would not get more money for aviation; whether it would not have even a better organization. Mr. Roosevelt replied in the negative. Senator Wadsworth asked whether it would not be advisable to establish a new military academy for the training of aviators. Mr. Roosevelt replied that he thought not, but that it might be wise to establish a post-graduate course of one year to which graduates of the Military and Naval Academies might be sent for such instruction. Senator Wadsworth said: "I may be dreaming, like the Senator from Indiana, but it seems to me that we have got to come to this thing. We have an academy to train officers to fight on the water and we have an academy to train officers to fight on land. Mark my words. Within a short time we will have an academy to train officers to fight in the air."

Senator New spoke of the disintegration of the air industry in the United States following the signing of the armistice. He said the total production of airplanes in this country in the month of July was fourteen; that in France during the same month it was 800, and in England 2,000. He said: "If this thing goes on much longer it doesn't matter what the Navy wants, or what the Navy thinks, because we will be entirely without equipment when we face another emergency."

Mr. Roosevelt read a cable message from the commander of the force in European waters in which was the statement that in naval circles in Great Britain "the general hope is expressed that naval aviation control will revert to the Navy." Senator New said he was of the opinion the attitude of the Navy and War Departments in considering the Air Service as adjuncts to the Army and Navy was a short-sighted one. He said: "With all due respect, I think the Navy ought to adjust its binoculars and look searchingly into the future."

Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Acting Chief of Operations, followed the Secretary with a short statement after he had told the committee that he had not made a long study of the aviation problem in view of the fact that he but recently came to the Bureau of Operations. He

said: "I am of the opinion that aviation will be one of the major arms of the fleet, and I firmly believe that its control and training should be under the Navy. That is true because the observers, the aviators in the planes, should know naval formations, tactics and naval strategy. If they are trained separately they will not gain the knowledge of this kind that they need."

Senator Wadsworth asked how many of the naval aviators in the Service during the war had been trained in seamanship. The question was answered by Capt. Thomas T. Craven, head of the aviation division of the Bureau of Operations, who said that not many of them had received extensive naval training, but he pointed out the fact that the naval aviators did not take a prominent part in the war except in the suppression of the submarine activities. He said they had not operated to any extent with the fleets. He told the committee there were thirty-eight naval aviators and 163 enlisted men at the outbreak of the war. At the close there were 1,656 fliers, 1,349 ground officers, 3,912 student officers and 35,667 enlisted men.

Admiral Jones expressed the opinion that aviation would not supersede the regular naval activities. He said: "I have seen so many things while I have been in the Navy that were going to put the Navy out of existence, that I don't believe that aviation will put either the Navy or the land forces of the Army out of existence. We heard that the torpedo would make fleets obsolete, that destroyers would supersede battleships and that submarines would blow ships off the surface of the sea. As a matter of fact, no war can be brought to a close by one branch alone."

"Some reference has been made to the fact that there is no authority to compel the Army and the Navy to act together. The commander-in-chief can make these two branches co-operate. We have been working a hundred years to get this co-operation, and we are just now getting to it. If we create a third arm, that will mean that it will take another hundred years before we can get full co-operation between the three."

General Wright Discusses Bill.

Major Gen. William M. Wright, U.S.A., who commanded the 3d, 5th and 7th Army Corps for training in France and who commanded the 89th Division in the battle of St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne, then appeared before the committee to give his views on the Reorganization bill. For the greater part he urged the adoption of the General Staff proposals. He made his first comment on the provision which would allow the War Department to complete the internal organization of the various arms. The Army, he said, should have a flexible organization so that it might be kept abreast of the times. In speaking of the provision for the appointment of six lieutenant generals, he said it was advisable if the plan was to have corps and divisional organizations to have officers of sufficient rank commanding them. He commented on the section which would authorize the Secretary of War to recommission in the line of the Army all general officers of staff corps. He said the line should be made the most attractive branch of the Service. In reply to Senator Wadsworth's objection on the grounds that the language of the bill would allow the appointment of an Infantry officer as Chief of Engineers or Chief of the Air Service, he said no such action as that would be taken. The spirit of the Army, he said, was all for efficiency, and the consensus of opinion favored constructive, thoughtful administration. Opinion was unanimously in favor of the creation of one Army, officered and trained alike, rather than the three armies that composed the Army of the United States at the beginning of the present war. Senator Wadsworth said that an Artillery officer had been made the Director of the Air Service. General Wright replied that was because of the fact that no Air Service officer had developed capable of handling the task. The chairman remarked that that statement was open to question.

General Wright urged the committee to embody in military legislation provision for a large and efficient General Staff. A detail of four years on the General Staff was not long enough to properly develop satisfactory staff officers. Senator Wadsworth asked him whether he would favor placing some limitation on the extent of the power of the General Staff. General Wright replied that the limitation contained in Section 5 of the National Defense Act was advisable. He was strongly in favor of creating chiefs of the line branches, differing in this from General March who expressed himself before the House Committee in the morning of the same day as being opposed to such a plan. General Wright said he did not know whether it would be better to have these chiefs as members of the General Staff, but that he was inclined against the idea.

General Wright favored promotion by selection. He said: "That we must have some system for keeping the commissioned personnel of the Army alive is undoubtedly true. I believe that a combined method of elimination and promotion by selection is the best to meet the situation. The bill provides for promotion through each grade, however, and I doubt whether this would result in many promotions by selection."

Senator Wadsworth asked the officer whether he feared favoritism in the Army. The General replied that he did not, saying the seeking of preferment by Army officers through departmental or Congressional influence was not considered "at all good form." He suggested the combination of a plan for graduated retirement with the elimination provision. He was of the opinion that the criticism of West Point was unmerited.

"I am not a graduate of the Military Academy," he said, "and I have been in the Army for thirty-five years. Never once have I felt discriminated against or felt that I was not treated in every way that an officer should be treated. I, as well as many officers who are not from the Military Academy, feel that graduates of West Point have been subjected to unjust criticism." He closed his statement with the observation that he thought the bill in general a good one.

General Rockenbach on Work of the Tanks.

Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Rockenbach, Chief of Tank Corps, U.S.A., appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Sept. 15. He told the committee that the life of a tank was approximately forty-seven days in battle. The American went into the battle of the Argonne with seventy-eight machines; forty-eight of these remained on the second day and only twenty-four were left on the third day. This, he said, indicated that sometimes the life was even less than that given by him. The American troops used French and British tanks exclusively, because of the fact that it took a year to get the machines into production and an additional eighteen months to turn them out after they were in production. Senator Fletcher asked whether Great Britain had sufficient tanks to be able to supply the American Army. General Rockenbach said they had not. In reply to Senator Fletcher as to the value of tanks as combat weapons, the General said the Commander-in-Chief had

said on Oct. 9, 1918, that he would give anything in the A.E.F. for 500 tanks.

General Rockenbach stated that there had been only two penetrations of American tanks by armor-piercing bullets during the war, and that the Germans were so afraid of them that he had considered using old taxicabs as improvised tanks. It had been his plan, he said, to put metal covers over these motors in order to make them appear as much like the original as possible. Men had volunteered to drive such improvised machines. He stressed the value of the training of the Tank Corps units with the Infantry and outlined the function of the corps as breaking a path for the Infantry and preventing the foot troops from suffering too severe a loss. The tank must provide protection for its crew, must have small cannon for breaking up machine gun nests and must have machine gun equipment. General Rockenbach told the committee the Americans had eliminated all but two types of tanks in considering the equipment for the Army in the future. Armored motor cars, which were being urged upon the Government by manufacturers, he added, would have been useless for the purposes for which tanks were used. The tanks should be perfected to a point where they can maintain a speed as high as twelve miles an hour.

The heavy tanks were bought from the British at a cost of \$25,000 each. The light machines cost \$8,000 and were purchased from the French. These would cost \$50,000 and \$15,000 each, respectively, new, he estimated. In speaking of the equipment necessary for peace times, he said it would depend upon the number of divisions maintained. There should be a tank unit with each division, in addition to a light battalion and heavy company for the Infantry School wherever that might be located. The smallest personnel it would be possible for the Tank Corps to get along with would be 457 officers and 5,871 enlisted men. No nation had yet developed a perfect tank, he said, adding that the best machine at present was a "collection of misfits." Plans now under consideration should develop a tank far better than anything every designed, and according to present plans, the Ordnance Department would make all equipment for the Tank Corps. In speaking of the value of vocational education to the men of his branch of the Service, General Rockenbach said that of the 6,000 men trained for the Tank Corps it was not possible to induce a single one to remain in the Service. This he attributed to the fact that the training received by them fitted them for positions paying high wages in mechanical trades in civil life. The esprit of the Tank Corps was remarkably high, and an effort was being made to keep in touch with former enlisted men in order that they might be utilized in the event of another national emergency arising.

General Rockenbach was of the opinion that the Army should not be reduced below 500,000 at the present time. He thought it would take a long time to actually organize twenty divisions, but it would be advisable to keep that number as a goal. Speaking of the value of the moral effect of maintaining an Army of such a size, he said that in his opinion if General Pershing had had an Army of 250,000 men ready to throw into the line when the Germans broke through the British 5th Army in March, 1918, the Americans might have ended the war at that time. He called attention to the value of preparedness as a means of insurance against future wars.

Motor Transport Corps Discussed by Gen. Drake.

Brig. Gen. Charles B. Drake, Chief of the Motor Transport Corps, who followed General Rockenbach, said the provisions of the bill affecting the Motor Transport Corps had been worked out after conferences between Motor Transport officers and members of the War Plans Division of the General Staff and that they were satisfactory. In reply to Senator Wadsworth's question as to whether he thought the Motor Transport Corps should be combined with the Transportation Corps, General Drake said that he was opposed to such a plan. He read to the committee a statement on the subject in the course of which he said that "the primary reason why the Motor Transport Corps should not be combined with a Transportation Corps is that the Motor Transport Corps is a development of the past war, in which it played a very important part, and it was found to be necessary that it be a separate service for war purposes." He pointed out also that the Transportation Division of the Q.M.G.'s Office worked satisfactorily in time of peace, but not in time of war and that if we were planning an Army "for use in time of peace, there is no question but that the Motor Transport Corps can function efficiently as a part of the Transportation Corps, or of the Quartermaster Corps, or of the Ordnance or Aviation." General Drake continued:

"It is believed that the Motor Transport Corps should be a separate corps in time of peace so as to obviate the delay of creating and reorganizing it during time of war or emergency, and this proved very expensive during the past war. The use of motor vehicles for military purposes is comparatively recent. That it will be greatly extended in the future is certain, and there should be a corps of specialists to carry on the necessary development based on practical use, this corps of specialists to work with and furnish the necessary technical advice and service in connection with the development and use of motor vehicles by the combat services."

"It is believed that in the near future the Infantry will become almost completely motorized and as the development of good roads progresses in this country, the same will be true of the Cavalry. The Engineers, the Signal Corps, Medical Department, and other auxiliary technical services are now large users of motor vehicles that are supplied with special bodies adapted to their special functions. All this requires the technical services of a Motor Transport Corps unless it be desired to have each technical service and combat unit maintain its own independent motor transport corps or service. This was more or less the case at the beginning of the past war and until it was found to be unworkable, expensive, and conducive of duplication of effort and a cause of competitive buying, until a motor transport service and finally the Motor Transport Corps was created."

General Drake said he did not think the purchase of motor trucks was a proper function of the General Staff. He declared his opposition to a general system of promotion by selection because he was of the opinion that it could not be properly safeguarded. He suggested the advisability of adopting selection for a small percentage of the officers of the Army with seniority for the rest. He said a rigid system of elimination should be instituted regardless of what general plan might be adopted by Congress.

National Guard Officer Praises Regulars.

Brig. Gen. Roy Hoffman, of the Oklahoma National Guard, who commanded the 93d Division and acted as

(Continued on page 82.)

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FRUIT OF THE ARMY MELTING POT.

"It may seem queer, but nevertheless it is a fact," writes an Army officer on recruiting duty, "that where we can have something tangible to show the young men in order to get them interested, we are able to procure more men. I have sent canvassers out and they would procure no results, but the moment I sent them out with an exhibit of some kind results were obtained." The philosophy of this observation is one that, more and more, is being appreciated by officers engaged in the particular task of Army recruiting and in the broader one of making the Army an attractive career to the young men of the United States through presentation of the fact that a young man can serve a term of enlistment in the Army and be all the better for it not only in a physical and military sense but also in the matter of an education.

The most striking illustration that has been given up to the present by the Recruiting Service of what the Army is doing to educate recruits is the series of exhibitions by enlisted men from the Recruit Educational Center, Camp Upton, which began in New York city on Sept. 16, as noted on page 83, to show the people of the north-eastern section of the United States how the alien speaking resident of America is put through the "Melting Pot of the Army" and turned out a good soldier on the way to citizenship. What the public saw at the first appearance of these men, and what the people of the thirteen other cities to be visited will see, was an exhibition drill in the school of the soldier and marching movements given under the new cadence system of close order drill. The public heard the lieutenant in command of the detachment give the orders, heard the men repeat them in unison and in clear incisive English speech, and then saw them obey the commands. But what most of those who look on at this military spectacle do not know is that up to May 1 last only one of these twenty-eight men could speak English and he was an illiterate American. In four months the Recruit Educational Center had taken this group of men, representing fourteen different nationalities from Asia, Europe, Central and South America, all ignorant of our tongue, and trained them to speak the English language.

But to speak a language is only the surface part of an education in it; and what the public that sees these men will not know generally is that during these same months the Recruit Educational Center has taught these men to read and write English with a degree of success few of our common schools could equal in the same length of time. And this only with three hours a day devoted to such education, the rest of their time being spent in acquiring knowledge of the duties of a soldier. We quote here a few specimen letters written by these soldier graduates of the Recruit Educational Center, all under date of Sept. 4, to show how admirable are the fruits of the "Army Melting Pot" in teaching aliens to understand and write our language. With the names of the writers omitted the selected letters read:

"I was born April 12, 1893, in Slowiewice, Russia, state of Grodnowsk. I was twenty-one years old when I left my country and came to the United States of America. I arrived here March 13, 1913, so I have been in this country six years. I had been occupied as a day laborer. Not understanding English I couldn't secure a good job. I joined the Army May 29, 1919, and am learning to read and write very well. Before I came into the Army I couldn't write my own name. Now I am an American soldier and stand for the United States of America. After I am discharged from the Army I will be able to get a better position as well as being a citizen of the United States."

"I was born in Italy, state of Naples, Oct. 3, 1898. I came to this country in 1914. I was only fifteen years old. I was occupied as a laborer in New York city. My father and brother who came to this country with me went back to Italy. I joined the Army on May 1, 1919. At first they took me to Fort Slocum and after a few weeks I came to Camp Upton, N.Y. When I came I didn't understand English very well, but after I was here a few days I started to school for three hours a day. Now I can read and write pretty well. This is the best place I have seen in all my life. I am glad I came into the Army so when my three years are up I will be a citizen of the United States."

From a longer letter, written by a Pole twenty-one years old who joined the Army on April 1, 1919, we take the following:

"When I came into the Army I couldn't speak a word of English but after going four months to the Army school I can not only speak English but can read it as well. But that is not all. There are great opportunities in the Army to learn a trade. Everyone can learn a trade of his own choosing. The Army makes us healthy and also makes us good, strong men. Every morning we have different exercises that make us fit for everything. I myself can say that I am much stronger than when I entered the Army as I have gained ten pounds. There is nothing better for a man coming into this country to do but join the Army. Then they will be able to find a good position and be able to advance. They also make good citizens of the United States. I am not sorry that I joined the Army and can say that I am satisfied. After I finish schooling I am to enter the Air Service where I will learn a good trade. There is nothing to make a man grow weary while in the Army. There is always

something doing and plenty of entertainments, so we never are homesick. Every Saturday we are permitted to go swimming in the ocean and altogether everything is fine. I think that the American Army is excellent. In closing I wish to say that I hope to make a good soldier and upon the termination of my enlistment period I hope to make a good and useful American citizen."

Employers of labor or clerical help in civil life are thoroughly familiar with the indifferent English and style of expression used in letters of application for positions. A comparison of such letters, written by graduates of our public schools who are not aliens, with the clear, precise style and English of the letters we have quoted show that the fruit of the "Army Melting Pot" is of a very sound quality. Hampered though it is by lack of sufficient funds and equipment, the Army system of education thus shows how thoroughly admirable it is and how remarkably effective in its results.

PHYSICAL RECONSTRUCTION IN U.S. ARMY.

Speaking of the physical reconstruction in U.S. Army hospitals Major A. G. Crane, S.C., Director of Educational Selection in the Surgeon General's Office, said to a representative of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that the plans of the Surgeon General for the work in the United States have proved successful in every way. In October of 1918 there were seventeen general hospitals in which reconstruction work was more or less established. The work started in ten more in December. In January, 1919, fifteen base hospitals established physical reconstruction service. At the height of the work forty-seven hospitals had fully developed centers for physical reconstruction. "At the same time the service spread by local initiative to other hospitals not officially designated. By judicious selection the designated reconstruction centers have been distributed throughout the United States, thus serving all important regions. The rapid growth of the service and its extreme concentration into a few months is evident from the number of men enrolled as shown by the following table of patients receiving educational service in U.S. Army hospitals under Surgeon General's Office for the first seven months:

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.
No. of hospitals reporting	16	17	25	27	41	44	45
No. of patients enrolled in educational work	829	4,387	5,292	8,167	16,296	24,969	28,500

Major Crane said that everywhere the service has been introduced it has been a tremendous factor in raising morale. Interest in the making of some articles or in the performance of some educational task, such as the holding of a piece of wood in toy making, the knotting of string, the transplanting of plants in greenhouses, the making of jewelry, the operation of a jig-saw or foot-power lathe, give a motive for the exercise of disabled parts. The direct curative value of these activities has been evident in thousands of cases where the improvement has been measured accurately by specially designed instruments. The improvement day by day has encouraged the patient to continue efforts which at first were painful and discouraging. Though most of the men have not been under instruction in the hospital a sufficient length of time to complete any very thorough course of vocational instruction, yet, many have made material progress and thousands have learned to read and write. Thousands have become creditable typists, telegraphers, shoe repair men, mechanical draftsmen, auto mechanics and vulcanizers. Instruction has been given in over 150 occupations. Thousands of men have found new possibilities for themselves in new vocations. To many men it has been a discovery that they could profitably undertake a course of instruction. Every effort possible has been made by the instructors to interest all compensable cases in the offer of the Government through the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The Army Hospital Service has served as a recruiting agency for the Federal Board for Vocational Education after discharge.

Crippled men, who by force of character, enterprise and effort have learned to make good, have been secured as instructors. These men have shown to disabled soldiers their own possibilities and have demonstrated that the loss of a limb need not be a fatal handicap. The shop and classrooms have provided an opportunity for the disabled men to discover for themselves that their disability, though it may be a serious handicap, has not entirely incapacitated them. The left hand may be taught to replace the right; a wooden leg may become a useful substitute; sight may take the place of hearing; in short, ability may overcome disability. Through it all, the aim has been to convince men that a trained mind and high determination can make a man independent of infirmity. Of all the beneficial effects of Reconstruction Service, this awakening of a man from lethargy or despair, inspiring him to stronger efforts, guiding him into paths of preparation and awakening the will to work is pre-eminently the best service rendered in the rehabilitation of our soldiers. The U.S. Army can well be proud of the complete, comprehensive, scientific way in which it has attacked and handled the problem of physical reconstruction. The European countries have done much, but no other nation has evolved a plan under direct Army management. Taking into account the provisions made for the compensable cases after discharge, under Government agencies, the United States can boast a system which starts with the man in bed and does not lose him or forget him during his entire stay in the hospital, or after discharge. It is a con-

tinuous opportunity for the best physical and educational rehabilitation that the man is willing to accept. The choice rests with him. Subjects of study started in hospitals may be continued in any of the best educational institutions in the country.

NAVY NOTES.

Designation of Admirals Still Undecided.

The status of the bill, H.R. 7767, to confer on Admiral William S. Benson and Rear Admiral William S. Sims the permanent rank of admiral, which is now before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, is still uncertain, owing to objection to its immediate consideration raised by a number of committee members. The matter was to have come up at the regular meeting called for Sept. 16, but the absence of several members caused those who remained in Washington to request that the meeting be postponed. Senator Page, chairman of the committee, postponed consideration of the bill indefinitely, but with the hope of calling it up later in the week. Through Sept. 19, however, no meeting had been arranged for. The delay, it has been suggested, has arisen from the fact that a number of Senators have objected to giving the permanent rank of admiral to more than one officer of the Navy. It has also been stated that members of the committee have considered adding several other officers to the list of those eligible for the honor, if more than one admiral is to be named. In addition to the name of Admiral Henry T. Mayo, which was suggested early in the consideration of the measure, the names of Vice Admiral Albert Gleaves, who during the war commanded the Cruiser and Transport Force, and Vice Admiral Henry B. Wilson, who commanded American Naval Forces in France, have been placed before the committee.

Navy Board on Selection Meets Oct. 6.

The Navy Board on Selection, which is to recommend for promotion officers in the grades of lieutenant commander to commander, and commander to captain, will meet at the Navy Department on Oct. 6. The personnel of the board has not yet been decided. It will make recommendations for promotions to twenty-five permanent captains and fifty-two permanent commanders, and nine temporary captains and thirteen temporary commanders. Upwards of 500 special reports on officers in the ranks of captain and commander, designated by reporting seniors, have been sent to the department in response to G.O. 464, Aug. 7. From these reports the Board of Selection will "obtain a consensus of opinion" as to the eligibility of commanders and lieutenant commanders for promotion, in order to "improve, if practicable, the present method" of selection. Because of this innovation there is added interest in the forthcoming report of the board.

Reduction in Navy's Commissioned Personnel.

The demobilization of the officer personnel of the U.S. Navy is proceeding rapidly, and although there are still about 2,000 Reserve officers on active duty, it is said at the Navy Department that the total officer personnel will be down below 8,000 by Oct. 1. Just at present there is some difficulty due to the demobilization of the officers who served with the Transport Force, but it is expected that this will shortly be overcome and that by Dec. 31 next the commissioned personnel of the Navy will be well below the requirements of the provisions of the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1920. The disturbance in the enlisted personnel is far more serious because of the haste entailed in cutting the total to an average of 191,000 for the next three months.

Secretary Daniels Favors Increased Pay.

Gratification is being generally expressed in Navy circles over the news report from the west coast on Sept. 15 of Secretary Daniels's interview in which he expressed strong sentiments in favor of increased pay for the Navy. Concerning that part of the interview dealing with the erroneous report that Secretary Daniels had once opposed an increase of pay because the men of the Service had bought so heavily of Liberty Bonds, Rear Admiral T. J. Cowie, who had charge of the Navy Liberty Loan campaign, said on Sept. 18: "I am glad to see this canard personally denied by Mr. Daniels. It was absurd on its face, although widely circulated, and I have often had occasion to state the belief that Mr. Daniels had never so expressed himself, for I knew that no one knew better than the Secretary how much of a sacrifice it was for Navy men to buy any bonds at all—that they bought until it hurt solely because of their patriotism. And in common with most Navy officers, I have never had any doubt at all but what Mr. Daniels would come out strongly in favor of pay increase. He is wrapped up in the welfare of the Service and he knows conditions. He has done only what I knew he would do."

INSPECTING ARMY CAMPS.

A sub-committee of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, of which the Hon. D. R. Anthony is chairman, has been appointed to investigate the construction and real estate projects of the War Department that were suspended last July by the passage of the Army appropriation act. The sub-committee has decided to make a number of more or less extended inspection trips. Camp A. A. Humphreys was visited Sept. 10. The sub-committee left Washington Sept. 17 to inspect Camp Bragg, Benning, Jessup and Gordon.

The committee will later go out to Camp Knorr, to San Antonio, Fort Sill, Fort Leavenworth and some other camps and flying fields along that route. Col. T. W. Hammond, of the General Staff, is accompanying the sub-committee on all of these trips. Other officers travel with the committee from time to time, so that full and complete information of local conditions at the camps and posts visited can be obtained. On the trip to Bragg, Benning, Jessup and Gordon, Generals Bullard, Snow and Marshall and Colonels Malone, Kerth, King and Sawyer will accompany the committee.

NOTES OF THE ARMY.

Army Transfers and Emergency Ranks.

The recent detailing of a number of captains of the Regular Army from the line to the Quartermaster Corps to fill permanent vacancies existing there has given rise to the question in the minds of some officers as to whether the wording of the order should be interpreted as being a discharge from higher emergency rank to that of captain. Information from the War Department discloses that such orders are merely for the purpose of transferring officers from one arm of the Service to another on the permanent list and the orders do not have the effect of discharging officers from any temporary commission held by them. According to a statement made at the Personnel Branch of the Operations Division of the General Staff an officer of the rank of captain and with the emergency rank of major when transferred from the line to the Quartermaster Corps becomes temporarily a major of the Quartermaster Corps.

Only 290 U.S. Airplanes Brought Down.

In a recent statistical report from the Operations Division, General Staff, it was stated that during the war the Army lost 1,755 air planes. The impression has gone abroad that all these planes were brought down. This is incorrect, for only 290 U.S. planes were victims of the enemy, the remainder of the total including all planes sent back for salvage, planes abandoned and planes replaced as not suitable for service. American Army fliers brought down more than two German planes for every one lost by the U.S. Army Air Service.

Many Army Hospital Beds Vacant.

The Surgeon General's Office has prepared a statement showing the effect of demobilization on the Army hospital bed situation. Out of 28,386 beds at twenty-two hospitals 6,418 were vacant on Sept. 5. The hospital at Roland Park, Md., is being operated as a reconstruction school for the blind. In the hospital's order Port of Embarkation classification less than one-half of the available beds are occupied. These hospitals are located at Camp Merritt, N.J.; Camp Mills, L.I., and at Hoboken, N.J. They have a total bed capacity of 3,550.

Enlistments in Motor Transport Corps.

Up to Sept. 10 the record of enlistments in the Motor Transport Corps has been one of steady progression week by week, with the enlistments very evenly balanced between one-year and the three-year periods. The total enlistments to date is 11,994, according to the records of The Adjutant General's Office, of which 10,473 had been reported to the Chief of Motor Transport Corps.

REWARDS OF SERVICE LIFE.

The letter written by Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., retired, that appears on page 72, in the course of which he advises Army officers not to resign from the Service at the present time for financial reasons, is of far-reaching interest since it touches a matter that overshadows all men's thoughts, what his future will be. General Mills writes as a man who has lived a long time, who passed through the experiences of the Army during the trying decade after the close of the Civil War, and who recalls vividly the bitter regrets in after life of the officers who resigned from the Army to better themselves financially in civil occupations. Times were hard in the United States from 1865 to 1875, and such incomes as civilians enjoy nowadays were unknown for the most part. These conditions were reflected in the Army, with the result, as General Mills recalls, that many officers resigned to take up civil occupations, with the consequence that while some of them returned to the Service in lower commissioned grades, the majority did not; and, as he states, regretted the action for the rest of their lives. In a military and material sense the officers who remained in the Service gained by promotion during those trying ten years and had the spiritual reward which comes to every man who serves his country in its military establishment. General Mills frankly states his belief that it will be hard for Army officers "for the next two or three years, but surely Congress will come to your relief in increasing your pay if conditions remain as they are, for they are bound to do it in all righteousness, and further than that, they are bound to do it to keep efficient officers in the Service." The words in General Mills's letter that touch most nearly the heart of the matter are these: "It will be those (officers) who love the flag and have faith in it and faith in the country, as a general thing, who will remain, and will be your companions." When officers of the Army are distressed by present conditions and are tempted to resign from the Service it will be well for them to ponder this advice of an old and honored officer whose words are based on the bitter regrets of men who did not "carry on."

ARMY REORGANIZATION HEARINGS.

SENATE HEARINGS.

(Continued from page 79.)

commanding officer of Camp Shelby at Hattiesburg, Miss., appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Sept. 16. General Hoffman made the statement that he thought a standing Army of 250,000 men was sufficient for the peace-time needs of the United States. Asked what suggestion he would offer as to how the National Guard might be made more efficient he stated that the Guardsman should be given a longer period of training, preferably a month each year, and that provisions should be made for the compensation of men in the National Guard who might be injured in line of duty. It was essential that there be an organized reserve of trained men and that maneuvers be held periodically in which these men should be required to participate. While he was personally in favor of universal training, he was satisfied that the majority of the people of his section of the country were opposed to such a plan.

General Hoffman suggested that the Government offer voluntary military training to boys ranging from fifteen years up, saying that it would be surprising to learn how many boys would take advantage of it. In reply to a question by Senator Wadsworth as to the manner in which veterans of the present war were going back into the National Guard, the officer said he knew only one officer and no enlisted men who had gone back; most of them had had enough of a soldier's duties for the time being, but he thought they would eventually return. He said citizen soldiers should be given a greater opportunity for instruction in Regular Army schools and for assimilation into the Regular Service. Asked whether he had noticed any discrimination against citizen soldiers, he said there had been no studied discrimination. He thought, however, it was "inbred in West Point officers to think that they are better material than any man from civil life," but could see their point of view; that the military was their business, their profession, and it ought to better qualify them for military service. General Hoffman added that he did not wish to detract anything from the Regular Army, saying: "I think there are no officers or soldiers in any army in the world comparable to our Regular Army."

HOUSE HEARINGS.

General March Discusses General Officers.

Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, continued his testimony before the House Committee on Military Affairs on Sept. 12, taking up the provisions of Section 2 of the War Department's bill. He pointed out that with the exception of the Surgeon General all general officers were made general officers of the line in order that in case any chief of bureau should be found unqualified he might be transferred back to the line rather than be retained in the bureau in which he was serving. Mr. Kahn asked whether the bill did not abolish the office of Surgeon General. General March said, the office was not specifically named, but that a major general was provided for in the Medical Corps. In response to questions concerning the disposition of the six lieutenant generals provided for in the bill, General March said the plan was to divide the twenty divisions into five corps, with a lieutenant general in command of each. This would leave one officer of this rank to act as Chief of Staff with the temporary rank of general. General March said the wording of the law relating to giving the Chief of Staff rank and precedence over all officers of the Army would have to be amended so as to except General Pershing, who, he pointed out, would be the ranking officer of the Army for life. He stated that unless all officers now holding permanent rank of major general are given similar rank, Major Gen. Henry P. McCain, formerly The Adjutant General, would revert to the rank of colonel.

Mr. Greene asked whether the War Department contemplated the continuation of the office of the Chief of Field Artillery and the extension of the system of having chiefs for line arms to include the Infantry and Cavalry. The General replied that no decision had been made yet regarding these points, but he suggested that the retention of the office of Chief of Field Artillery was only temporary, until the period of change has come to an end. He said that the problems of the Field Artillery are of a more technical nature than those of the Infantry and Cavalry, and for that reason he did not favor the creation of chiefs of Infantry and Cavalry, although he said that plan had been adopted in France; and no final decision had been made as to the permanent solution of the problem.

In response to questions as to the difference between the American, French and British general staffs, General March said the American was smaller than either of the others, but that its functions were practically the same, covering the same ground as the four divisions of the American General Staff—Operations, Intelligence, War Plans and Supply.

Referring again to the authority proposed to be granted to the President to organize the units of the Army within each arm, according to the exigencies of the Service, Mr. Sanford asked whether it would be possible to eliminate any corps entirely by the failure to assign officers and men to it. General March said he was of the opinion that this would be impossible as long as it was possible for the Army to obtain men. He said the law would make it mandatory that all corps be kept up to strength as prescribed in the act.

Mr. Hull asked whether it would be possible to reduce the commissioned personnel in proportion to any cut the Congress might make in the enlisted strength of the Army. General March said that if it should be determined that all organizations and departments should be maintained, but that they should be maintained with smaller personnel, it would not be possible to make a cut in proportion, as a certain overhead of commissioned officers would be necessary. He said that if it was decided to cut the number of men in half without regard to the organization to be maintained, it might be possible to make a proportionate cut. He assumed, however, that it would be the policy to keep all the departments of the Army intact, in which event he said an excess of officers would be needed.

Quartermaster and Medical Corps.

General March continued his discussion of the War Department's Army bill before the House Committee on Military Affairs on Sept. 13. He first took up the Quartermaster Corps, in which he said provision for only one brigadier general was made instead of the two now authorized. This, he said, was because the Director of Finance, as authorized in the bill, was a brigadier general from the Quartermaster Corps.

Mr. Keam asked whether the War Department had any method for determining the number of officers who might be cut to correspond with any given cut in the en-

listed personnel. General March said no plan of this kind had been devised and that the possible reduction of commissioned officers would depend upon the policy adopted by Congress with regard to the maintaining of certain units and departments of the Army. He added that a large number were needed for an overhead in any event.

Mr. Anthony asked whether all transportation matters were to be taken from the Quartermaster Corps. General March replied that the bill contemplated leaving only animal transportation in the Quartermaster Corps. Mr. McKenzie questioned the advisability of continuing both the Motor Transport and the Transportation Corps. There was a clear line of demarcation between the duties of the two branches that should be observed, said General March, as both functions required specialists and that they should not properly be combined. General March admitted while discussing the possibility of combining the work of the two corps that a difference of opinion as to the feasibility of the plan existed among officers, and that General Hines, Director of the Transportation Corps, had strongly favored the combination.

In speaking of the Medical Department provisions, General March called attention to the fact that instead of providing for a definite proportion of medical officers to the size of the Army a figure based on proportion was inserted. He said this plan was satisfactory to the Surgeon General, although in the testimony given by General Ireland before the Senate Committee, one of the criticisms General Ireland made against the bill was that the proportion should be expressed rather than the figures.

Mr. Greene suggested the advisability of divorcing such branches of the Medical Department as the Dental Corps and the Veterinary Corps from the Army and constituting them as civilian organizations. He objected to conferring military title and military powers on non-combatant forces, saying that the standing of the Medical Corps itself was so old in the Army that he would not suggest the changing of that. General March explained that it was necessary for veterinarians and dentists of the Army to have Army rank and authority because of the fact that they have enlisted men under them.

Mr. Anthony inquired as to the age limit for the granting of commissions in the Regular Army to emergency officers. General March said that the age of forty was set. Mr. Anthony asked whether, in view of the fact that the Medical Corps had a large number of vacancies, it would not be advisable to raise the age limit in the case of officers who had previous Army experience as contract surgeons. The Army would be glad to get such officers, said General March, but the plan was to set an age limit at such a point that the Government would be able to get a reasonable amount of service from the officers before their retirement.

In reply to Mr. McKenzie's question as to the reason for the increase in the Corps of Engineers, General March said that in addition to the civilian work on rivers and harbors to be done by the Engineers, certain divisional functions would be performed hereafter. The tables of organization call for twenty sapper regiments, he said.

Secretary Baker on Siberian Expedition.

Secretary of War Baker appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs on Sept. 15 to tell why the War Department has kept American troops in Siberia and why it would not be good policy at the present time to withdraw them. He appeared in response to a request from the committee chairman, Mr. Kahn, asking him to give his views on a resolution introduced by Representative Mason, of Illinois, providing for the immediate withdrawal of all American troops in countries with which the United States is not at war. Mr. Mason preceded the Secretary of War before the House Committee, saying that of the approximately 8,000 troops now in Siberia 4,000 were from his district, and that he had had numerous insistent communications urging that the American soldiers be brought home. Mr. Kahn told the Illinois Congressman that he agreed with him to the extent that the troops should be brought home immediately, but that he doubted whether Congress had any authority to dictate to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army as to what disposition should be made of American forces. In reply, Mr. Mason said he realized that the resolution was without precedent, but that it was to meet an unprecedented situation. He said he would be willing, however, to have the resolution changed so as to merely express the opinion of the Congress rather than to express a demand upon the President. He said he was of the opinion that no Americans should be kept in Siberia, whether they were drafted men or men of the Regular Army.

Secretary Baker said he was satisfied that it was quite beyond dispute that the constitutional clause authorizing Congress to make laws and regulations governing the Army did not give Congress the authority to dictate to the President what disposition might be made of the armed forces of the country. He then detailed the history of the Siberian project so far as it involved the United States. The conditions in Russia and Siberia, he said, were an important contributing cause to the downfall of Germany and Austria, quoting General von Ludendorff as his authority for the statement. He said that a very substantial part of the fighting done by the Russians during the last part of their existence as a stable government was done by Czech troops. Mr. Baker said that when the stable government under Kerensky fell the Czechs withdrew from Russia because they had no part in the political warfare of that country, but that they continued to fight against the Central Powers in numbers reaching as high as 400,000. "I think there is no more heroic story in the history of mankind since the Odyssey," he said, "than the marching and countermarching of the Czech-Slovak army in undeviating loyalty to the Entente cause."

The Secretary said that then the Czech-Slovaks, being hard-pressed by the enemy on the Eastern front and without support, determined upon the plan of fighting their way across Siberia to Vladivostok with the hope that they might be transported by the Allies to the Western front through the Panama Canal. On their way across Siberia, they found that large numbers of German officers and men, formerly prisoners of war, had organized in military formations and that these improvised troops were endangering Allied supplies at Archangel and Vladivostok. Mr. Baker said that an agreement had been arrived at shortly after that whereby the United States was to send a small force into Archangel and Vladivostok for the purpose of protecting these supplies, which were of immense value to the Allies. After the American troops arrived at Archangel it was found that a good part of the equipment and supplies had been dissipated, but that there was a republic under Tchaikowski which was favorable to the Allied cause, and that the Allies operating with the Tchaikowski government had fought several defensive battles in northern Russia until the Allied troops had finally been with-

drawn. Reverting again to the Siberian project, Mr. Baker said that the Russian government had asked the United States before the fall of Kerensky to send assistance to Russia to help with the solution of railroad problems. Several engineers were sent and a force was later sent to guard the railroad. The continuity of the railroad was still an important military duty in spite of the fact that the armistice had been signed. The American troops, Mr. Baker declared, were not favoring the government of Admiral Kolchak or that of the Bolsheviks. Their sole duty at the present time was to guard the Trans-Siberian railroad. In reply to questions as to what assistance was being given to the Kolchak government, Mr. Baker said that the Government had sold rifles and ammunition, originally intended for Russian use prior to the disintegration of the government, to representatives of the Kolchak government, although the transaction was made with private parties and not in an official way.

Mr. Fuller interrupted to say: "Mr. Secretary and Mr. Chairman, the reasons given are all bunk. It seems to me it takes a long time to get an answer. I've listened to the romance and the story, but I haven't got the reasons yet."

Mr. Baker answered: "I am sorry, but that is not my fault."

Mr. Baker specifically stated that the War Department's policy was in no way connected with any commercial interests, and that no commercial interests were being protected so far as he knew. He said the question as to when the troops might all be withdrawn was one of large policy, which had not yet been determined upon. The Allied troops now in Siberia, he said, numbered as follows: American, 8,477; Japanese, 60,000; English, 1,429; Czechs, 50,000; Italians, 1,400; French, 1,076.

Authority to Conduct Universal Training.

General March resumed his hearings before the House Committee on Sept. 15. Representative Harrison called to his attention the fact that Section 1 of the War Department bill merely listed the divisions of the Regular Army rather than enumerated the constituent parts of the armed forces as was done in the National Defense Act. He said in this way the National Guard was omitted as a part of the U.S. Army. General March explained that the War Department had studiously avoided mention of the National Guard because of the fact that it was believed the Guard was taken care of in existing law. It was not a part of the Army in peace times, but in the period of an emergency it became a part of the Army just as did men drafted into the Service, and, therefore, it was not necessary to mention it as a constituent part of the military forces. Mr. Harrison asked why the National Guard might not have its exact status made plain in the law. The Chief of Staff said he had no objection to amending the bill in that way.

The point was then brought up by Mr. Caldwell that if the National Guard and the men to be trained under a system of universal military training were not specifically stated to be a part of the Army the Constitution gave no authority for the maintenance of such organizations under Army control. General March said he had asked the Secretary of War his legal opinion as to the constitutionality of universal training, and that the Judge Advocate General of the Army had also been consulted informally on the subject. The opinion in both cases, he said, was that unquestionably Congress had the power to authorize the War Department to carry on such training. Mr. Caldwell questioned whether this could be done without making men subject to the training part of the military forces of the United States. Mr. Anthony asked whether men under such training did not take the Regular Army oath and sign enlistment papers. General March said they would take the oath but that they would not be enlisted in any way. They were not subject to any service other than that of training. He would not object to the inclusion of a specific recitation of the constituent parts of the military forces.

Mr. Anthony asked whether it was wise to have the Ordnance Department personnel provided by the detail system. General March replied that was the best judgment of the War Department. He said the return of all men to the line after a four-year detail was the underlying principle of the detail system, and that such return would inure to the benefit of the entire Service. The action by Congress in making the Ordnance Department subject to the detail system was one of the finest pieces of military legislation in its history, he said.

Effect of Detail System on Air Service.

Mr. La Guardia questioned General March along the same lines with regard to the Air Service. He said: "The major general in command of the Air Service, General, is to be chosen from one of the general officers of the line. Now, that would make it possible for any major general of the line to be appointed director of the Air Service whether or not he had any manufacturing and technical experience. We have now a very distinguished general at the head of the Air Service, a very gallant officer with a good record in France, but has he had any manufacturing experience?"

General March replied: "As a matter of fact, General Menoher is very exceptional in this respect. He has a very fine technical mind, and for that reason he has often been selected to serve on boards having to do with such problems."

Mr. La Guardia asked: "Have you considered the possibility of creating a rank similar to that of warrant officer of the Navy for a class of observer pilots or military pilots?" General March replied: "The provisions with regard to Air Service personnel are based on recommendations from that Service. If they had asked for warrant officers, we would have allowed them."

Mr. La Guardia asked whether it was the plan of the War Department to train flyers for the Army in the period of three months allowed for universal training. General March stated it was manifestly impossible to do that, and that the War Department plan for three months' training was based on the idea that only fundamental training would be given during the first three months. Mr. La Guardia spoke of the effect of the detail system on the Air Service, saying such a plan would break up the esprit of the Air Service organization. He called General March's attention to the fact that there was a sentiment on the part of Air Service officers that the flying branch should be considered as a part of the line of the Army rather than a staff corps.

General March said that question had arisen, but that the General Staff was of the opinion that the value of the Air Service was proportionate to the degree to which it co-operated with the forces on the ground. The War Department's best recommendation was embodied in the bill.

Mr. Anthony asked whether the provisions of the "Manchu law" would be in effect as soon as the emergency came to an end. General March said they would and that this might result in endangering the War Department's school system. He said, however, that the

Judge Advocate General had given the opinion that the recent war service of most of the officers of the Service would meet the requirements of the "Manchu law."

Mr. Anthony asked whether the War Department was satisfied with the value of the tank as a weapon of offensive warfare. General March replied that there was perfect agreement on that point. The question as to the proper age of chaplains then came up. General March saying he was willing to have the age changed back to what it was prior to the war, upon the suggestion made by Mr. McKenzie that chaplains should be brought into the Service as younger men. General March explained that the provision had been made for the advancement of chaplains to the rank of colonel and lieutenant colonel, telling the committee that he thought this would result in adding efficiency to the chaplain service. He was opposed to the creation of a Corps of Chaplains.

Representative Anthony asked why it would not be advisable to detail a National Guard officer as the head of the Militia Bureau, naming Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan and Col. Abel Davis as two officers whom he thought able to serve in that capacity. General March thought such a scheme would not be wise; the War Department hoped to have a strong Regular Army officer at the head of the bureau, with assistants from the National Guard, as provided for in the National Defense Act.

Increase in Cavalry.

Mr. Anthony spoke of the authorization proposed to be given to the President to organize the Army within the limits prescribed by Congress. He wanted to be sure that this authority would not be used to do away with historical regiments or other organizations. General March said that the plan now contemplated was to retain the same organizations. The question arose as to the reason for the increase proposed in the Cavalry branch. General March said the greatest increase had been made in the Corps of Engineers because of the fact that prior to the war no provision had been made for sapper regiments. The second largest increase had been made, he said, in the case of the Field Artillery, which was greatly developed during the war. The Infantry was increased in accordance with new uses found for it, and the Cavalry least of all. He told the committee that he deemed it inadvisable to consider cutting down the Cavalry because of the fact that the United States had several problems peculiarly fitting for the Cavalry to solve.

Speaking of the officers of the Reserve Corps, General March said he considered the legislation creating this corps was among the most valuable in the entire bill. The relation of the Officers' Reserve Corps, he said, to the Regular Army should not be changed. Mr. Anthony pointed out that under the provisions of the bill the War Department was authorized to take officers of the Reserve Corps and incorporate them into the Regular Army as long as such officers consented to remain on active duty. The reply was that this could be regulated by appropriations.

Mr. Sanford said: "General, I am sorry to say that I do not find a unanimous sentiment in the House in favor of universal training. Is it possible that if such a plan is adopted it might be possible to reduce the size of the standing Army in the future?"

General March replied: "If the Regular Army were only for the purpose of carrying on training, that might be true, but that is not the case." He added that it would be necessary to garrison the territories and to have a mobile Army ready for any expeditionary force that might be necessary.

REPORT ON COURTS-MARTIAL REFORM.

Presented to American Bar Association.

The special committee of the American Bar Association that was appointed to investigate the status of the present military law relating to courts-martial made its report to that organization at its annual meeting held in Boston, Mass., in the week ending Aug. 6. As we announced in our issue of Aug. 2, page 1675, the report is a divided one, Andrew A. Bruce, Martin Conboy and John Hinkley presenting recommendations generally favoring the present system, while S. S. Gregory presents recommendations opposed to it that are concurred in by William P. Bynum. The report begins with a general summary of the purpose for which the committee was appointed, its course of procedure, a statement of the present condition of American military law and practice, and then presents its recommendations, numbering twenty-five.

The majority report states that "we by no means share in the prevalent opinion that the present Articles of War and the practice and procedure which is provided for and advised in the Manual of Courts-Martial is medieval, or cruel, or arbitrary, but rather are of the opinion that if the letter and the spirit of these articles and of this manual were lived up to and thoroughly appreciated there would be little ground of complaint." It points out that our habit of scattering our Regular Army divided into small units all over the country made it impossible to train properly even our West Point officers and gives high praise for what was done by our Army officers in that they did as well as was done during hostilities. The fact that some prisoners were neglected or forgotten when we were pushing men up against the enemy was but natural, the report states, adding "the fact remains that the enemy attacked when he pleased, and did not wait for a *dies non juridicus*." The report says: "We cannot concur in the suggestion of Mr. Gregory that there should be a provision prohibiting the imposition of the death penalty in the case of female spies. . . . That it should be abolished entirely we cannot agree." The suggestion that privates sit on courts-martial is not approved; "especially would it be harmful to discipline to have privates sit in the trial of officers, as is possible under the provisions of the new bill prepared by Lieutenant Colonel Ansell." Objection is made to the proposal in the Ansell bill that members of the J.A.G.'s Department and trained lawyers rather than lawyers should not only sit as trial judges, but should, in the first instance, decide whether a prosecution should be brought at all. Favorable report is made as to the suggestion that there should be with each division, brigade, or perhaps regiment, a thoroughly trained military lawyer who should serve either as a presiding judge or as adviser at all courts-martial, and who should have the rank, "perhaps, of a lieutenant colonel." Approval is also given to the suggestion "to confine the functions of a trial judge advocate entirely to those of a prosecuting officer." The members would also "have a public defender or soldiers' counsel designated in every regiment or brigade whose duty it should be to defend those who had not other counsel of their choice; such a person should at least have the rank of major."

More care should be taken in securing competent

counsel for the accused, the report states. It approves of suggestions for improvements in courts-martial procedure suggested by Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, J.A.G., dated March 10, 1919, with slight modifications. More care should be exercised in bringing prisoners to speedy trial; a three-fourths verdict is favored; no case should be sent back to a court-martial for revision after a finding of not guilty has once been made; and the report states "more complete records should be kept of special courts-martial and a transcript preserved." The report also believes that in special or general courts-martial the record and evidence should be settled by the president of the court and that the defendant should be entitled to correct any errors or omissions in it. Reviews should be appeals in every sense of the law; arguments, however, might be limited to the submission of a brief. The report "thoroughly agrees" with the suggestions contained in the Ansell bill that more instructions in the duties of the soldier and in the Articles of War should be given to the private. More time and attention should be given in the training of the officers in the spirit and limitations of the military code as well as in its provisions. Special courses in military law should be given in all officers' training camps and especially in the R.O.T.C. The report expresses the opinion that the functions of the J.A.G.'s Department should be advisory rather than judicial. It sees no necessity for abolishing the special courts-martial; concurs in the recommendation of Mr. Gregory giving to the President of the United States full power of reviewing, vacating, or modifying sentences; and closes with the recommendation that "if the power of sending back a verdict of acquittal is taken from the reviewing authority, we recommend that the court be allowed at the termination of the case for the prosecution either on the motion of the accused or of its own accord to terminate the case by a finding of acquittal."

The Minority Report.

Mr. Gregory's minority report recommends the abolition of punishment of death as to women; special courts should be abolished and the jurisdiction of the summary court extended to six months confinement and forfeiture; and personal exemption from trial before such courts should be limited to officers. That president judge advocates should be appointed by the President with the rank of major or higher, who should be lawyers of suitable qualifications; that in each general court there should be designated trial judge advocates to prosecute and defend; that the balance of the court upon the trial of an officer should be officers and on the trial of a soldier should be soldiers and should be restricted to the function of passing on facts, like jurors. This report proposes that in any case the accused may offer to waive trial by a full court, within a stipulated time, and allow all issues of law and fact be determined by the president judge advocate. If accepted the court should then have no power to inflict the death penalty, dismissal or dishonorable discharge, except when suspended in connection with a sentence of confinement, and no power to impose imprisonment beyond a period of three years. Mr. Gregory recommends that the findings of the twelve members of the court as to the facts should be returned in open court and immediately entered accordingly, and the proceedings of the court made public. Also that after convening the court the commanding general or convening authority should have no further control or responsibility over its proceedings or conclusions; that the defendant, if the judgment is against him, should have the right of appeal to some board of review constituted in the J.A.G.'s Department, such board to have the same authority as the court-martial. It is also recommended that the President, within four years from the time any judgment of a general court-martial, etc., has heretofore been entered, may review, revise, modify and reverse, in whole or in part, the finding of any such court, etc., acting through such channels and agencies as he may designate, and in accordance with such general rules of practice and procedure as he shall determine. Possibly some such general authority in respect of judgments and orders hereafter entered should be conferred.

NAVY'S ILLUSTRATED LECTURES ON PORTS.

In the development of the scope of the 6th (Morale) Division of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, under the direction of Comdr. Claude B. Mayo, one of the best features, which is destined to develop into the most comprehensive guide-book system of the Naval Service, and perhaps any other service, is called "U.S. Navy Ports of the World." The division tested the idea on the voyage of the Pacific Fleet and it proved so great a success that there is now in process of preparation a very complete scheme of lectures descriptive of all the ports of the world at which a United States fleet is likely to call. The lectures are to be illustrated by a new film process which is adaptable to the moving picture machine, the illustrations being in color. The interesting places in the ports are shown and a printed lecture of description is supplied. In addition every man on a ship is furnished an illustrated guide-book prepared by the 6th Division containing maps, history, what to see, where to go, where to eat, clubs, churches, amusements, athletics, time tables and statistics. For example, a United States battleship is to call at six ports in the Mediterranean. On the ship will go the colored films illustrating the interesting points in each of these ports, with six lectures and six sets of guide-books to be distributed among the men. Hence, the man gets preliminary instruction, knows just what he may do and where he may go when on shore leave. And if he follows this guide his visit is made easy and he is steered clear of local entanglements.

On the trip to the West Coast the ships were "guided" by the 6th Division to the Panama Canal, San Diego and San Francisco. Reports of ships' officers for morale indicate that the men appreciated the service immensely and that to this one new idea may be attributed the exceedingly fine record of the fleet so far as infractions of the regulations are concerned, for the men were so intensely interested in what awaited them that those who were accorded shore leave had extensive programs mapped out and in following them they had no time to wander from the path every commanding officer has these many years hoped his men would follow. The complete set of guides will require upwards of 20,000 illustrations for the lectures. The new process will supply them at less cost than glass slides and, besides, the films take up less room and are easy of transportation.

The 6th Division is constantly broadening its work and is making marked progress under the enthusiastic direction of Commander Mayo. There has been some amusement at the expense of the earnest, efficient and hard-working group of officers of the division due to a recent newspaper article in which an author of a history of the U.S. Navy made a very earnest plea for welfare extension

in the Navy, suggesting a "welfare corps to have direct control of matters looking to the personal contentment of the enlisted men." All matters outlined in this author's plan have been efficiently handled by the 6th Division these many months and "happy ships" have become the rule in the U.S. Navy.

ARMY RECRUITING AND EDUCATION.

Recruiting Service Educational Center.

The Army Recruiting Service on Sept. 15 began a tour of fourteen cities in the East and Middle West with a detachment from the Recruiting Educational Center for the purpose of giving the public in general and foreign-born citizens in particular an object lesson of what has been accomplished in the direction of making good Americans and soldiers out of aliens, many of whom when they enlisted could not speak the English language and had little education, but who have been taken in hand by the Army since May 1 and given military training and rudimentary instruction in English, with the most excellent results. Twenty-eight graduates from the Army Educational Center form the detachment. Two public exhibitions are given daily, the tour having commenced in New York city, after which visits were scheduled at Providence, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit, with Chicago, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Newark to follow, when the detachment will return to Camp Upton, Long Island, N.Y. The detachment is in charge of Lieut. Col. Bernard Lentz, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., who has done much important educational work for the Army.

An Army Cadence Drill Exhibition.

An impressive and unique exhibition drill was given at New York city on Sept. 16 in the City Hall plaza, which proved beyond question how quickly and effectively illiterate or foreign-speaking men who are residents of the United States can through joining the U.S. Army grasp the English language and become proficient soldiers. The event was witnessed by Mayor Hylan and a large gathering of people, and the splendidly executed movements received frequent applause.

The detachment which put up such a fine drill used the new cadence system of close order drill, prepared by Lieut. Col. Bernard Lentz, U.S.A. There were three squads from the Recruiting Educational Center of the Army at Camp Upton, N.Y., under command of Lieut. Mike Glod, who is Polish born and rose from the ranks. All the men in the detachment are foreigners who enlisted since May 1 last, and who at that date had only a very slight knowledge of the English language. Men of fourteen different nationalities were represented in the detachment; they included men from Finland, Poland, Holland, Denmark, Yugoslavia, Italy, Persia, Russia, Greece, Ukraine and Spain. These men performed movements in the school of the squad, by counts and numbers in unison, the men giving their own commands after the instructor had informed them of the movements to be executed. The men executed the manual of arms, facings, dressings, salute with the hand, march to the front and rear, by the flank and oblique, changed step, executed on left into line, etc., the men shouting the commands in complete unison. They kept perfect alignment distances and intervals, and perfect cadence, and their performance reflected the greatest credit upon all concerned. In executing "order arms" the butt of the piece was lowered to the ground absolutely without shock, as the drill regulations prescribe, a procedure which is not always followed in military drill, as it should be. The exhibition also demonstrated before a large number of citizens in convincing manner the great educational advantages of the Army melting pot, and other public exhibitions to be given throughout the country should prove equally convincing, especially as these men of foreign birth have proved their ability in such a short space of time, to show proficiency in the drill on a par with that of veteran soldiers. Col. Bernard T. Lentz, General Staff, U.S.A., and Major C. B. Howard, Inf., U.S.A., were among those present at the City Hall to witness the drill. Lieut. Mike Glod, the commander of the detachment, is a well set-up officer, endowed with plenty of snap, and is popular with the men.

TICKET DISTRIBUTION, ARMY-NAVY GAME.

The Army Athletic Council, of which Lieut. Col. Philip Hayes, F.A., is secretary-treasurer, has issued a formal announcement as to the schedule of football games to be played by the Army team this season and also as to the method to be followed in the distribution of the tickets for the annual Army-Navy game at New York city. The statement reads:

"The following football schedule has been arranged for the coming season: Sept. 27, Middlebury College; Oct. 4, Holy Cross College; Oct. 11, Syracuse University; Oct. 18, University of Maine; Oct. 25, Boston College; Nov. 1, Tufts College; Nov. 8, Notre Dame College; Nov. 15, Villanova College; Nov. 22, Springfield Y.M.C.A.; Nov. 29, Navy, at New York."

"All games will be played at West Point except the Navy game, which will be played at the Polo Grounds, New York city, on Nov. 29, 1919. The game will start at 2 p.m. on that date. Col. Charles D. Daly, Field Art., will act in the capacity of head coach. His assistants will be practically the same as in former years. Lieut. Col. Philip Hayes, Field Art., is football representative. According to our present agreement with the Navy, the Army-Navy football games for the next four years will be played on the Saturday nearest the twenty-fifth of November, with the exception of this year. In 1919 and 1921 the Army will choose the site for the game, and in 1920 and 1922 the Navy will choose the site."

"The distribution of tickets for the Army-Navy football game will begin on Oct. 25. Mail arriving after that date will not be opened until the distribution of tickets to those who have subscribed previous to that date has been completed. If any tickets are left over after this distribution is made the requests arriving after Oct. 25 will be filled. If the Council is unable to furnish you with tickets out of this allotment, your check will be returned to you with an order on the New York Baseball Club, which will have to be accompanied by three dollars for each ticket desired. At the present time it is not believed that orders will be given on any one person for more than four tickets."

"It is requested by the Army Athletic Council that subscriptions for the 1919-1920 athletic year be forwarded at the present time, and that requests for tickets

for the Army-Navy game be made when the subscriptions are sent. Attention is called to the fact that the boxes on the Army side this year will contain only four seats. Persons who have already subscribed and who have not requested tickets are asked to send in their requests as soon as possible in order that the records may be complete. On account of a likely increase in the number of our subscribers, due to a greatly increased Army, the Council cannot, at the present time, promise to allot more than two tickets to recent subscribers and four tickets to old subscribers. We assure you that we appreciate the financial help you have given us in the past, and trust to have an early response to this circular. Send your subscriptions to the Secretary-Treasurer, Army Athletic Council, West Point, N.Y.

NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

As yet the Naval Reserve is an infant in arms, writes Lieut. Comdr. Henry Reuterdahl, U.S.N.R.F., but its tradition is already man sized and made during fighting. Enthusiasm, energy and patriotism helped to make the Reserve what it is, and that spirit must be kept up and the ties between the Navy and the Reserve strengthened. For this purpose the officers of the Reserve have formed the United States Naval Reserve Officers' Association and elected Capt. W. Butler Duncan as president. At the time of the armistice the Naval Reserve was composed of 225,000 men and officers, and the other day an admiral, distinguished and gray, said: "Full and by the Reserve did well and without it the Navy could have never accomplished its mission in war."

The National Organization of Reserve Officers has its headquarters in Washington, with thirteen separate branches established, one in each naval district. The purpose is to maintain the enthusiasm necessary to develop the Reserve in peace and to build it up to a great auxiliary to the Regular Navy. The new organization has the endorsement of the Navy Department. Assistant Secretary Franklin D. Roosevelt wrote: "There is no question that a Naval Reserve must continue along sound lines after peace comes. At the present moment it is, perhaps, difficult, in view of many circumstances, to define the immediate steps to be taken. I believe, however, that the department should be, and is, ready to go ahead with this problem without further delay. In my judgment, the organization of the Reserve officers, both on the active and inactive lists in an association which will speak for the majority of those officers is important, not only to the officers themselves, but also the department and the country as a whole. The co-operation of the men who have served in this war is desired by the Navy."

"This organization is formed for work," writes Commander Reuterdahl. "There will be none of that veteran off, none of that state feeling which separated the National Guard from the Army. The Reserve of the Navy can only grow as part of it. This the department realizes and has established a liaison officer, and this duty has been given to Capt. Joseph Ziegemeier, U.S.N. He will handle matters of details between the Naval Reserve and the Navy. In that way a consistent and constructive policy will be brought about."

Men of national importance have been the prime movers in the preliminary forming of the association. Many of them are graduates of Annapolis and the president, Capt. W. Butler Duncan, is a veteran of the Spanish War and one of the founders of the New York Naval Militia. Captain Poor, formerly an officer in the Navy, late commander of the 1st Battalion, New York Naval Militia, and now executive officer of the New Orleans Naval Station, has brought forward many concrete ideas which will benefit the Reserve through the new organization. The following are the directors of the various district branches:

- 1st District—Lieut. John L. Saltonstall, 33 State street, Boston, Mass.
- 3d District—Capt. W. Butler Duncan, 26 Cortlandt street, New York.
- 4th District—Lieut. Comdr. J. G. N. Whittaker, N.O. T.S., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 5th District—Lieut. Comdr. F. A. Savage, Continental Building, Baltimore, Md.
- 6th District—Lieut. W. W. Scouten, navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
- 7th District—Lieut. Marcy B. Darnall, Post Office, Key West, Fla.
- 8th District (also 15th)—Lieut. Comdr. C. W. J. Neville, New Orleans, La.
- 9th, 10th and 11th Districts—Capt. E. E. Evers, Municipal Pier, Chicago, Ill.
- 12th District (also 14th)—Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Miner, 1712 H street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
- 13th District—Comdr. W. B. Allison, Central Building, Seattle, Wash.

Every Reserve officer whether of the Navy or Marine Corps, commissioned or warrant, of every class of line or staff is urged to join the U.S. Naval Reserve Officers' Association. All are eligible and welcome. The battle cry is "The Navy forever and with an efficient Reserve as part of it and behind it."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Pacific Fleet at Seattle.

The U.S. Pacific Fleet under Admiral Rodman, comprising fifty-one warships, was reviewed by President Wilson in Puget Sound, Washington, from the deck of the old U.S.S. Oregon on Sept. 13, and it was a beautiful spectacle. Included in the President's party was Secretary of the Navy Daniels. While President Wilson was leaving the navy pier at Seattle, in a boat from the Oregon, to go aboard the battleship, the boat, owing to bad management, collided with a launch from another ship, but fortunately without any serious consequences. Seattle was jammed with visitors, and it was the greatest day the city had ever known. All kinds of entertainment was provided for the men ashore by generous citizens, who had previously raised a fund of \$100,000 to pay the cost.

U.S. Submarine AA-2 Launched.

The fleet submarine AA-2, built at Quincy, Mass., for the U.S. Navy, and which embodies all the latest features of submarine craft, was launched on Sept. 6. Miss Madeleine Everett acted as sponsor for the craft. The AA-2, built at the Fore River yards of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation from designs of the Electric Boat Company, is equipped with Diesel engines and her surface speed will exceed eighteen knots and her estimated speed submerged is thirteen knots. She was designed to operate with the battle fleets and has a cruising radius estimated at 7,000 miles. The AA-2 is approximately 300 feet long.

Italian Navy Officers Visit New York.

The fine Italian battleship Conte di Cavour, Capt. Giuseppe Stabile, bearing Admiral Hugo Cons and staff, arrived at New York from Newport, R.I., Sept. 15, and anchored in the Hudson river off Eighty-sixth street, where she attracted much attention. Her officers and men were granted shore leave and visited points of interest in New York city, and enjoyed various entertainments. The official program of welcome included dinners, public receptions and other entertainments. At noon on Sept. 16 the Italian officers were received by Mayor Hylan at the City Hall, and were welcomed to the city. The officers on Sept. 17 were guests of the Italian Chamber of Commerce at a dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria. Among the speakers were Count V. Macchi di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador, and Consul General Romolo Tritoni. About 600 of the crew were entertained at Coney Island on Sept. 19 with a dinner and tour of the place as guests of the Italian restaurant men of the city. Sept. 26, the anniversary of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome, will be celebrated by a reception and dance in the Manhattan Casino. The final event of the entertainment will be a great Italian concert in Madison Square Garden on Sept. 28.

Dance for Hospital Ship Mercy.

The officers and crew of the U.S. Hospital Ship Mercy gave a highly successful dance at Charleston, S.C., Sept. 9, in the Red Circle Club, which was elaborately decorated for the occasion. Comdr. W. M. Garton, Med. C., U.S.N., and Mrs. Garton led the grand march, which was a pretty feature of the occasion. The dance cards were pretty little affairs of green with the Red Cross in the center, the last page containing the names of those in active charge of the dance. These included W. M. Garton, commander, Med. C., U.S.N., and members of the committee on arrangements; G. H. Reed, lieutenant commander, Med. C., D.S.; F. E. Moyer, Lieut. Ch. C.; W. A. McGee, Lieut. (i.g.) D. G. Downer, C.P.H.M. About eleven o'clock a buffet supper was served by members of the woman's committee of the Red Circle Club assisting members of the committee from the Mercy. Mrs. Garton, wife of the commanding officer of the Mercy, was presented with a beautiful bouquet of flowers, which formed a pretty feature of the evening, and there were a number of Navy people from the yard present, among them being Commander James, captain of the yard; Comdr. and Mrs. Woodruff, Miss Anne Bryan, daughter of the commandant of the yard, Miss Sarah Myer, superintendent of nurses of the Naval Hospital; Miss Crook, her assistant, and many members of the staff and nurses from the hospital besides the young ladies of Charleston, who were invited to attend.

THE NAVY.

Other Navy orders appear on pages 93-94.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following movements of naval vessels are in addition to those given in the table published on page 85 in this issue:

- Sacramento and Eagle No. 2 sailed from Brest, France, for Spalato, Dalmatia, Sept. 16.
- Footie, Morris and Thornton sailed from Gibraltar for Spalato Sept. 15.
- Hale arrived at Devonport, England, Sept. 16.
- Hazelwood, Schley and Tern arrived at San Diego, Calif., Sept. 17.
- Hopewell sailed from Newport for Norfolk Sept. 17.
- Ingram sailed from Newport for Baltimore Sept. 17.
- Lea, Tarbell, Woolsey, Wickes and Yarnall arrived at Vancouver Sept. 16.
- McCook sailed from Norfolk Navy Yard to sea Sept. 16.
- North Dakota, sailed from New London for New York Sept. 17.
- Prairie arrived at Puget Sound Navy Yard Sept. 17.
- Rochester arrived at North River, N.Y., Sept. 16.
- South Dakota, sailed from Balboa for Samoa Sept. 15.
- Thomas sailed from Charleston for Hampton Roads Sept. 16.
- Vicksburg sailed from Juneau, Alaska, for Puget Sound Sept. 15.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers Sept. 15, 1919.

- Capt. (S.C.) S. L. Heap to Naval Academy as supply off.
- Comdr.: E. P. Svarz to command U.S.S. Antigone; S. C. Rowan to U.S.S. Fulton conn. with Sub. Det.; W. J. Giles to Asst. to Dir. of Nav. Avia. Navy Dept.
- Lieut. Comdr.: L. B. Ford to U.S.S. Maumee as engr. off.; G. L. Green to U.S.S. Nevada as asst. fire control off.; L. K. Gray to U.S.S. Prairie as exec. off.; G. H. Emerson to U.S.S. Florida as navigator.
- Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) W. H. Massey to U.S.S. Wisconsin.
- Lieuts.: J. W. Rowe to U.S.S. Vestal; T. D. Radstock, jr., to course instruction in elec. eng. (fire control) and physics (optics), Columbia University; C. Koenigsberger to U.S.S. New Hampshire; E. V. Iverson to U.S.S. Oklahoma; A. G. Berry to U.S.S. Bernadot; E. B. Colton to U.S.S. Oklahoma; C. P. Cecil to U.S.S. Ballard; L. A. Van Matre to Solace; J. A. Stansbury to U.S.S. Arkansas; A. E. Smith to U.S.S. New Mexico; H. E. Martin to U.S.S. Bridgeport; J. E. Herlihy to U.S.S. Galveston (U.S.S. Scorpion); D. C. Woodward to U.S.S. Des Moines.
- Lieuts. (M.C.): H. S. Kinloch to U.S.S. Mars; C. C. Bockey to U.S.S. Panther; C. G. Terrell to U.S.S. Henderson.
- Lieut. (P.C.) J. N. Harriman to U.S.S. Naval Base 9 (U.S.S. Decatur).
- Lieuts. (i.g.): W. A. Hopkins to U.S.S. Georgia; E. Dahuff to U.S.S. Lapwing (Comdr. Mine Force); R. L. Hicks to U.S.S. Edwards; K. H. Stetson to U.S.S. Bernadot; W. G. Maaser to U.S.S. S-3; R. B. Holt to Houston; F. Beuse to U.S.S. Shubrick; J. H. Kevors to trawler William Johnson.
- Ensigns: R. P. Adair to Nav. Sta., Cavite, P.I. (U.S.S. Brooklyn); I. Steger to U.S.S. Arizona; J. L. Flynn to U.S. and wait orders (Comdr. Mine Force); M. N. Longley to Mercy; R. W. Robertson to U.S.S. Tadousac (Comdt. 9th, 10th and 11th Nav. Dist.); W. R. Schimmeyer to U.S.S. Chauncey; L. F. Leventhal to trawler William Johnson; E. A. Pedersen to U.S.S. Pennsylvania; O. J. Wolf to N.T.S., Great Lakes, Ill. (Comdt. Great Lakes); J. E. Weaver, Kirkwall assigned 46.
- Ensign (S.C.) J. D. Wagnon to asst. to disb. off., navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
- Gun. W. J. Spinney to former status as an enlisted man in Navy.
- Gun. H. L. Johnson to Nav. Air Sta., Hampton Roads.
- Machs.: J. G. Krieger to U.S.S. Delaware; P. R. Levan to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Kewardin and as engr. off. when commsd.; J. Sylvester to U.S.S. Sterrett.
- Bisns.: J. J. Webber to trawler Siam Duffy; W. Muench to U.S.S. Siam Duffy (Comdr. Mine Force).
- Pharm.: R. M. Dunphy to Nav. Training Camp, Gulfport, Miss.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

- SEPT. 12—Major M. S. Berry to U.S.S. Wyoming.
- Major L. W. Hoyt to navy yard, Mare Island, Calif., duty command Naval Prison.
- Capt. A. E. Cressy to 2d Brigade, D.R.
- Capt. T. Wilson report immediately Boston, Mass., for duty.
- Capt. C. F. Byrd to U.S.
- Capt. H. O. Cooper and G. L. Maxwell, jr., honorably discharged.

Capt. F. M. Howard and E. J. Mund honorably discharged from Marine Corps Reserve. Upon re-enlistment appointed pay clerk (temporary).

- First Lieut. W. A. Hoff honorably discharge revoked.
- First Lieut. J. W. Blasek to inactive duty.
- First Lieut. T. E. Wicks to Marine Detachment, Naval Mine Depot, Yorktown, Pa.
- First Lieut. F. Israel to Parris Island, S.C.
- First Lieut. J. G. Brennan to Philadelphia, Pa., duty awaiting discharge.
- First Lieut. R. V. Cleveland and G. T. Busby and 2d Lieut. J. O. Jackson detached Peking, China, to U.S.
- Second Lieut. W. E. Quaster honorably discharged.
- SEPT. 12—Major S. S. Lee to Norfolk, Va.
- Capt. D. A. Holladay to home to await action Marine Retiring Board.
- Capt. W. A. Bell to Am. Leg., Peking, China.
- Capt. G. C. Cole to Mare Island, Calif.
- First Lieut. H. G. Hornbostel to inactive duty.
- Second Lieut. F. G. Cowie, E. G. MacFayden and R. S. Stephens to 1st Brigade, Haiti.
- Mar. Gun. George Nielson to San Diego, Calif.
- Q.M. Clerk H. G. Stroschein to 2d Brigade, D.R.
- Capt. P. S. Hanway, H. Moore, E. P. Norwood and J. A. Willis, jr., honorably discharged.
- First Lieut. R. L. Byrd to Quantico, Va., instead of Washington.

- SEPT. 15—Lieut. Col. W. H. Pritchett to navy yard, Mare Island, Calif., for G.C.M. duty.
- Major R. S. Keyser to Atlanta, Ga.
- Capt. J. M. Sellers to Spokane, Wash.
- Capt. L. M. Bourne, jr., to Tulsa, Okla.
- Capt. J. F. Robertson to 2d Brigade, D.R.
- Capt. R. P. Harris and H. A. Ellis—orth to Hqrs., M.C.
- First Lieut. J. F. Schwerin to 1st Brigade, Haiti.
- Pay Clerk E. C. Ford to Hqrs., M.C.
- Capt. W. Broadhead, 1st Lieut. J. Carberry, H. B. McPeak, J. G. Brennan and 2d Lieut. J. E. Barnett honorably discharged.

- SEPT. 16—Lieut. Col. A. S. Williams to Philadelphia, Pa.
- Lieut. Col. G. Bishop, jr., to Guam.
- Major C. B. Vogel to Philadelphia, Pa.
- Major F. B. Garrett to Parris Island, S.C.
- Capt. H. B. Hoskins to New York, N.Y.
- Capt. R. E. Mills to Mare Island, Calif.
- Capt. B. J. Doherty to inactive duty.
- Capt. D. Curtis to Quantico, Va.
- Capt. H. Colvocoresses to resume status on retired list.
- Capt. W. H. Sitz to N.S., Virgin Islands.
- Capt. E. C. Williams to 2d Brigade, D.R.
- Capt. R. M. Johnson to Mare Island, Calif.
- First Lieut. C. Gorkum to Seattle, Wash., duty awaiting discharge.

- First Lieut. H. N. Stent to Am. Legation, Peking, China.
- First Lieut. B. H. Pollitt to Office Judge Advocate General, Navy Dept., Washington.
- Second Lieut. S. Kios to Quantico, Va.
- Pay Clerk F. M. Howard to Office Assistant Paymaster, New York, N.Y.

- First Lieut. C. Gorkum, 2d Lieut. D. B. Jones, H. Ennis and Pay Clerk G. B. Robert honorably discharged.

- SEPT. 18—Col. J. H. Russell detached Hqrs., M.C.; to 1st Brigade, Haiti.
- Major T. F. Lyons to resume retired status.
- First Lieut. L. Redies to Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.
- Capt. E. Kessel to resume retired status.
- Capt. J. E. Davis to Quantico, Va., for duty.
- Capt. S. Hollins to Naval Hospital, Washington, for further treatment.
- First Lieut. E. E. Hall to Mare Island, Calif.
- First Lieut. P. S. Geer, 2d Lieut. F. E. Davis, E. C. Boyce and Pay Clerk R. H. Smith honorably discharged.
- Captains appointed Q.M. clerks in Marine Corps: W. G. Barnaby, W. G. Gunn, C. Ubel and J. P. Harris.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

- SEPT. 9—Capt. H. W. Pope to Snohomish.
- Capt. G. T. Finlay to temporary duty at Headquarters.
- First Lieut. of Engrs. C. T. Henley to Tallapoosa.

- SEPT. 10—Sr. Capt. A. L. Gamble to inspection duty at Boston.

- SEPT. 12—Capt. of Engrs. C. J. Odend'Hal and W. E. Maccoun waiting orders.
- Capt. H. G. Hamlet to the Seneca.
- First Lieut. F. C. Wells and Sr. Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs waiting orders.

- Capt. L. L. Bennett and Capt. of Engrs. M. N. Usina to the Apache.

- Capt. of Engrs. C. S. Root to the Seminole.
- Capt. of Engrs. E. W. Davis to special duty at Dubuque, Iowa.

- SEPT. 13—Capt. P. H. Harrison to the Androscoggin.
- Capt. L. C. Covell to inspection duty at Elizabeth City, N.C.
- Capt. James Pine to the Acushnet.
- Capt. J. F. Hottel to inspection duty at Patchogue, N.Y.
- Capt. T. G. Crapster to the Yamacraw.
- Capt. of Engrs. G. R. O'Connor to the Morrill.

NAVY G.O.M. CASES.

G.M.O. 253, Aug. 13, 1919, Navy Dept.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.O.M. in the case of Comdr. Ernest L. Paugh, Chaplain Corps, U.S.N.R.F., tried at Philadelphia, Pa., April 23, 1919, and acquitted of the following charges: I.—Scandalous conduct. II.—Sodomy. The Judge Advocate General in reviewing the proceedings made a long indorsement on the record, in which attention was invited to a number of important irregularities in connection with the trial. In concluding his comment the Judge Advocate General said:

"The highly irregular manner in which the testimony was stopped by the clearing of the court on motion of a member, without the privilege of declining to answer having been claimed by the witness, and the unfortunate method pursued in the subsequent examination of the latter, may readily lay the court open to the unpleasant imputation in the minds of the Service at large, however unjustifiable such imputation may in fact be, that the procedure was precluded by a desire to close the mouth of the witness then testifying. Unhappily, all the circumstances render such an imputation difficult for the department to refute; arising in relation to the alleged misconduct and moral perversion of a clergyman and officer of high rank in the Chaplain Corps of the Naval Reserve Force, as testified to by an enlisted witness who was the object of the accused's alleged salacious advances, the resultant situation becomes doubly unfortunate."

"Referring to the second charge and specification, the judge advocate produced one Raymond Wein, the victim, as a witness. Counsel for the accused objected to 'this child, Raymond Wein, seven years of age, testifying on the ground that he is of such tender years that he is unable to realize the sanctity of an oath.' The court was cleared and reopened. The record then contains the following statement by the court, viz: 'After an examination of the mentality of the child by the court in open court, the objection of counsel for the accused is unanimously sustained.' Here the record is incomplete in that it contains no suggestions of the modus or the proceedings of the examination in open court whereby it was ascertained that this witness was incompetent to testify. Under the general rule intelligence in the proper test and a child may be a competent witness, although he is very young, where he has sufficient intelligence to receive just impression as to the facts of which he is to testify, and to relate them correctly, the question of competency resting in the direction of the court (40 Oyc., 2200). The preliminary examination of this witness should therefore have been made a part of the record so that the reviewing authority could form an intelligent judgment as to the propriety of his exclusion as a witness. In fact, the elimination of such examination from the record, under all the circumstances of this case, opens the door to a doubt as to the correctness of the court's decision in the premises, and again having in mind that the witness on the stand was an alleged victim of the accused's alleged perversion, gives a regrettable support to the possible imputation hereinbefore adverted to."

"Considering the whole record in this case, it is my opinion

that the action of the court in acquitting the accused under the foregoing circumstances has resulted in a miscarriage of justice, and I have therefore to recommend that the proceedings, findings and acquittal be disapproved."

The Bureau of Navigation concurred in the remarks of the Judge Advocate General, recommended disapproval of the proceedings, findings and acquittal, and further recommended that the irregularities above noted be pointed out to the members of the court for their information. The Acting Secretary of the Navy approved the foregoing remarks and recommendation of the Judge Advocate General, concurred in by the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and directed that Commander Paugh be released from arrest.

C.M.O. 231, 259 and 260, dated respectively July 26 and Aug. 23, 1919, announce the dismissal of the following officers after being found guilty by a G.C.M. of the charges noted: Ensign John P. Kounse, U.S.N.R.F., for drunkenness and violation of a general order; Lieut. (j.g.) James Pigot, U.S.N.R.F., for drunkenness; Lieut. Percy E. Meredith, U.S.N.R.F., for conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline and violation of a regulation.

ADDRESSES OF NAVAL VESSELS.

Corrected to Sept. 17, 1919. Later changes noted on page 84.

U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander-in-Chief.

PENNSYLVANIA (flagship), New York Yard.

Battleship Squadron Two.

Vice Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Commander.

Division Three.

CONNECTICUT (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. Yates Stirling, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

LOUISIANA, Capt. W. D. McDougall, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. Ridley McLean, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

KANSAS, Capt. Philip Williams, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

Division Four.

Rear Admiral Roger Wells, Commander.

MINNESOTA, Capt. R. De L. Hasbrouck, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. W. D. Brotherton, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

MICHIGAN, Capt. G. W. Laws, Philadelphia Yard.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Admiral Wilson also commands Squadron Three and Division Seven.

Division Five.

Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle, Commander.

UTAH (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. H. H. Hough, Navy yard, Boston.

FLORIDA, Capt. J. K. Robinson, Navy yard, Boston.

DELAWARE, Capt. R. B. Belknap, Newport, R.I.

NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. Thomas J. Senn, New London, Conn.

Division Seven.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. L. A. Nulton, Navy yard, New York.

OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin, Navy yard, Norfolk.

NEVADA, Capt. T. P. Magruder, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

ARIZONA, Capt. J. H. Dayton, Navy yard, New York.

Cruiser Squadron One.

Division One.

Rear Admiral Edwin A. Anderson, Commander.

HUNTINGTON, Comdr. D. C. Bingham, Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

WHEELING, Comdr. J. H. Blackburn, Key West, Fla.

TOPEKA, Capt. S. V. Graham, Tampico, Mexico.

NIAGARA, Comdr. B. E. Adams, Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Destroyer Squadron Three.

Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, Commander.

ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. L. M. Overstreet, New York, N.Y.

Flotilla One.

Capt. A. Buchanan, Commander.

DIXIE (tender), Comdr. W. T. Conn, jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Twenty-four.

HOPEWELL, Lieut. Comdr. W. E. La Frenz, Newport, R.I.

HARDEN, Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Booth, In Mediterranean waters.

THOMAS, Lieut. Comdr. H. A. McClure, Charleston, S.C.

ABBOTT, Lieut. Comdr. W. N. Richardson, Norfolk, Va.

BAGLEY, Comdr. R. L. Walker, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

CLEMONS, Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Dickman, Fitting out at Newport News Shipbuilding Co.

Division Six.

LITTLE, Lieut. Comdr. L. Jordan, Jr., Newport.

KIMBERLY, Comdr. G. O. Davy, New Haven, Conn.

SIGOURNEY, Comdr. W. S. Annum, Newport.

CRAVEN, Lieut. Comdr. E. A. Logan, Newport, R.I.

STRINGHAM, Lieut. Comdr. F. Cogswell, New Haven, Conn.

CONNOR, Lieut. Comdr. V. D. Chapline, Newport, R.I.

Division Seven.

COLHOUN, Comdr. R. M. Fawell, En route Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 16.

STEVENS, Comdr. F. M. Robinson, Stamford, Conn.

MOCKE, Comdr. H. H. Norton, Newport.

ROBINSON, Comdr. N. H. Goss, Providence, R.I.

RINGGOLD, Lieut. Comdr. John Borland, Newport.

McKEAN, Lieut. Comdr. R. O. Williams, Operating off New England coast.

Flotilla Two.

LEONIDAS (temporary tender), Capt. C. P. Nelson, New York.

Division Eight.

HARDING, Comdr. H. D. Cooke, Navy yard, Norfolk.

GRIDLEY, Comdr. F. J. Fletcher, Portsmouth, N.H.

FAIRFAX, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Smith, Richmond, Va.

TAYLOR, Lieut. Comdr. F. G. Reinicke, Norfolk Navy Yard.

BELL, Comdr. O. S. Keller, Navy yard, Portsmouth.

CALDWELL, Comdr. B. McCandless, Navy yard, Brooklyn.

Division Nine.

MANLEY, Lieut. H. P. Page, Washington, D.C.

ISRAEL, Comdr. F. C. Martin, Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

LUCE, Comdr. E. C. S. Parker, Navy yard, Boston.

MAURY, Alexandria, Va.

LANDDALE, Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Magruder, Portsmouth.

STRIBLING, Comdr. W. R. Van Anken, Navy yard, Portsmouth.

Division Twenty-eight.

BECKNAP, Comdr. E. G. Allen, Newport, R.I.

MCCOOK, Lieut. Comdr. William D. Breerton, Norfolk, Va.

MCCALLA, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Aslie, Chesapeake Bay.

RODGERS, Lieut. Comdr. A. M. Stekel, Navy yard, Boston.

BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Halslip, Rockport, Mass., to sea.

INGRAM, Lieut. Comdr. M. B. De Mott, Newport, R.I.

Flotilla Three.

PANTHER (tender), Kirkwall, Orkney Islands.

Division Nineteen.

BRECKINRIDGE, Comdr. A. L. Bristol, From Newport Sept. 17 to sea.

BARNEY, Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Kaufman, New York to sea.

BLAKELEY, Comdr. Wilson Brown, New London, Conn.

BIDDLE, Comdr. Leigh Noyes, En route Constantinople.

DUPONT, Comdr. W. Baggeley, Constantinople, Turkey.

BERNADOU, Comdr. L. C. Farley, Philadelphia Yard.

Division Twenty.

ELLIS, Lieut. Comdr. T. E. Van Metre, New York to sea.

COLE, Comdr. I. F. Dorch, In Mediterranean waters.

J. FRED TALBOT, Comdr. T. G. Ellyson, In Mediterranean waters.

HALE, Comdr. A. S. Farquhar, Brest, France.

CROWNSHIELD, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Sampson, Boston.

STOCKTON, Comdr. H. A. Baldrige, Navy yard, Norfolk.

Division Twenty-one.

MEREDITH, Comdr. H. H. Michael, Wilmington, Del.

BUSH, Comdr. R. B. Coffey, From Boston Sept. 17 to sea.

OWWELL, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Van Hook, Spalato, Dalmatia.

MADDOX, Comdr. A. S. Hickey, Brest, France.

FOOTE, Lieut. Comdr. D. H. Stuart, Gibraltar.

KALK, Lieut. Comdr. N. R. Van de Veer, Brest, France.

Squadron One.

CHESTER (tender to Reserve Destroyer Squadron), Capt. C. R. Train, Boston, Mass.

Mine Detachment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. S. Gannon, Newport, R.I.

SHAWMUT, Capt. George W. Steele, Newport, R.I.

MAHAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lowell, Navy yard, Boston.

MURRAY, Comdr. C. G. Soule, Navy yard, Boston.

Train.

Rear Admiral H. McL. P. Huse, Commander.

COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. H. L. Brinser, New York.

PROMETHEUS, Capt. F. Lyon, New York.

SOLACE, Comdr. R. W. Plummer (M.O.), Portsmouth, N.H.

MERCY, Comdr. W. E. Garion (M.O.), Charleston.

BRIDGE, Comdr. L. Cox, New York, N.Y.

MAUMEE, Comdr. A. H. Rice, Navy yard, New York.

Fuel Ships.

NEREUS, Norfolk Navy Yard.

MARS, En route to Spalato, Dalmatia.

NERO, Charleston (S.C.) Navy Yard.

CAESAR, Norfolk, Va.

PROTEUS, Norfolk Yard.

CULGOA, Gravesend Bay.

LEBANON, Hampton Roads.

ARTEUS, Port Arthur, Texas.

PECOS, Boston Yard.

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET.

Address mail for all vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except vessels in Atlantic and European waters, to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander-in-Chief.

NEW MEXICO (flagship), San Francisco, Calif.

Battleship Squadron One.

Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander.

RHODE ISLAND, Capt. W. S. Crosley, Navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

VIRGINIA, Capt. W. H. Standley, Navy yard, Boston.

NEW JERSEY, Capt. W. R. Gherardi, Navy yard, Boston.

Division Two.

Rear Admiral W. R. Shoemaker, Commander.

GEORGIA (flagship), Capt. L. C. Palmer, En route Mare Island, Calif.

NEBRASKA, Capt. P. N. Olmsted, Seattle, Wash.

VERMONT, Capt. E. S. Kellogg, En route Mare Island, Calif.

Battleship Squadron Four.

Admiral Rodman also commands Squadron Four and Division Eight.

Division Six.

Rear Admiral R. E. Coontz, Commander.

WYOMING (flagship), Capt. Waldo Evans ordered to command, Bellingham, Wash.

ARKANSAS, Capt. L. R. de Staiguier, Bellingham, Wash.

DENVER, Capt. E. E. Penner, Amalela, Honduras.

NEW YORK, Capt. W. V. Pratt, Bremerton, Wash.

TEXAS, Capt. F. H. Schofield, Port Townsend, Wash.

Division Eight.

NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. A. L. Willard, Tacoma, Wash.

IDAHO, Capt. O. T. Vogelgesang, Everett, Wash.

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. W. A. Moffett, Tacoma, Wash.

Cruiser Squadron Two.

Division Two.

SEATTLE (flagship of division), Capt. J. R. Y. Blakely, Left Seattle for Port Angeles, Wash., Sept. 17.

CLEVELAND, Capt. F. L. Finney, Puerto Cortes, Honduras.

DENVER, Comdr. E. E. Penner, Amalela, Honduras.

TACOMA, Capt. E. S. Jackson, Mare Island.

VICKSBURG, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Reardon, Juneau.

MACIAS, Comdr. F. R. Nails, Mare Island, Calif.

Destroyer Squadron Four.

Rear Admiral H. A. Wiley, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM (flagship), Capt. F. T. Evans, En route San Francisco Sept. 16 from Seattle.

Flotilla Four.

Capt. Ward K. Wortman, Commander.

MELVILLE (tender), Comdr. W. L. Fryor, Balboa, Canal Zone.

Division Ten.

SCHLEY, Lieut. Comdr. S. L. Henderson, San Francisco.

CHAMPLIN, Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Hayes, New York.

MUGFORD, Comdr. H. F. Glover, New York.

CHEW, Comdr. J. H. Klein, jr., New York.

HAZELWOOD, Lieut. Comdr. H. L. Merring, San Francisco.

WILLIAMS, Comdr. R. F. Bernard, Tacoma, Wash.

Division Eleven.

CRANE, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Graham, Tacoma, Wash.

HART, Comdr. H. Jones, Navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

INGRAHAM, Comdr. D. M. Le Breton, Harwich, Eng.

LUDLOW, Comdr. G. M. Ravenscroft, Tacoma, Wash.

BURNS, Comdr. W. H. Lee, San Francisco, Calif.

ANTHONY, Comdr. D. A. Scott, Bellingham, Wash.

Division Twelve.

All at San Pedro, Calif.

LAMBERTON, Comdr. J. H. Hoover, Bellingham, Wash.

RADFORD, Lieut. Comdr. J. W. McClaren, Bellingham, Wash.

MONTGOMERY, Lieut. Comdr. J. O. Jennings, Port Townsend, Wash.

BRESEE, Comdr. Joseph M. B. Smith, Bellingham, Wash.

GAMBLE, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Everson, Port Townsend, Wash.

RAMSAY, Lieut. Comdr. E. F. Clement, Bellingham, Wash.

Flotilla Five.

Capt. Arthur Crenshaw, Commander.

PRAIRIE (tender), Comdr. D. T. Ghent, En route San Pedro, Calif.

Division Thirteen.

BUCHANAN, Lieut. Comdr. H. H. J. Benson, En route San Diego, Calif.

PHILIP, Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Strother, En route San Diego, Calif.

UPSHUR, Comdr. W. D. Fulestor, San Francisco.

GREEN, Comdr. C. E. Smith, At Puerto Cortes, Honduras, Sept. 16.

ELLIOTT, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Gunther, En route San Diego, Calif.

AARON WARD, Comdr. R. A. Spruance, San Francisco.

Division Fourteen.

RATHBURN, Comdr. T. A. Symington, En route San Diego, Calif.

DENT, Lieut. Comdr. William C. Wickman, En route San Diego, Calif.

TALBOT, Philadelphia Yard.

DORSEY, Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Peterson, New York, N.Y.

ROPER, Comdr. A. Claude, San Francisco.

WATERS, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Shaforth, jr., En route San Diego, Calif.

Division Fifteen.

TARBELL, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hoey, En route Vancouver, B.C.

YARNALL, Comdr. W. F. Halsey, jr., En route Vancouver, B.C.

WICKES, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Rogers, En route Vancouver, B.C.

EVANS, Comdr. F. H. Sadler, At Puerto Cortes, Honduras, Sept. 16.

LEA, Lieut. Comdr. D. A. M'Elhuff, En route Vancouver, B.C.

WOOLSEY, Comdr. Henry C. tearing, En route Vancouver, B.C.

Flotilla Six.

BUFFALO (tender), Comdr. C. M. Tozer, Ponta Delgada, Azores.

Division Sixteen.

TATTNALL, Comdr. G. W. Haines, Beirut, Turkey.

BADGER, Comdr. G. W. Kenyon, San Diego, Calif.

TWIGGS, Comdr. I. C. Johnson, Philadelphia Yard.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST (EXTRAORDINARY) SESSION.

The Committee on Commerce to whom was referred S.J. Res. 102 to equalize the pay and allowances of officers and men of the Coast Guard with those of the Navy, reported the bill favorably with the amendment that the senior district superintendent, the three district superintendents next in order of seniority, the four district superintendents next below these three in order of seniority and the five junior district superintendents shall have the rank, pay and allowances of captain, first, second and third lieutenants in the Coast Guard respectively.

Mr. Tinkham on Sept. 9 introduced H.J. Res. 201 providing that the thanks of Congress be tendered to the officers and crew of the NC-4, which made the first trans-Atlantic flight from America to Europe. Those named in the resolution are Lieut. Comdr. Albert C. Read, U.S.N.; Lieut. Elmer F. Stone, U.S.C.G.; Lieut. James L. Breese, Lieut. (j.g.) Walter Hinton and Ensign Herbert C. Rodd, U.S.N.R.F., and Chief Machinist Mate Eugene S. Rhoads, U.S.N. As a further appreciation the President is authorized to present, in the name of Congress, a special medal to Lieutenant Commander Read and each member of the crew. The measure was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

When the House on Sept. 12 took up for further consideration H.R. 8778, amending and modifying the War Risk Insurance Act, Mr. Igoe offered an amendment providing that each officer and enlisted man attached to the U.S.S. Cyclops on Aug. 12, 1918, who was aboard the ship on that date be deemed to have been granted insurance in the full amount permitted under the War Risk Act unless it appears from the records of the Navy Department or the War Risk Insurance Bureau that he had applied for insurance in a less sum. The vessel, Mr. Igoe explained, left Norfolk, Va., on Jan. 8, 1918, and was last heard from at a port in the West Indies on March 4, 1918, after having sailed from a port in Brazil on her homeward bound voyage. The ship was declared lost as of June 14, 1918. There were on board fourteen officers of the ship, 220 enlisted men of the crew, two marines and sixty-four passengers, officers and men, who were on their way to the United States. The last records from the ship are dated Sept. 30, 1917, prior to the passage of the War Risk Insurance Act, but seventy-seven of those aboard had made applications for insurance, they having been assigned to the ship from other ships prior to March 4. There is no record of the rest of these men to be found anywhere, the ship having been lost and the records gone, consequently no one now has authority to honor applications for the payment of insurance, Mr. Igoe said. The amendment was agreed to.

Amendments to War Risk Insurance Act.

The House on Sept. 13 passed H.R. 8778, introduced by Congressman Sweet, amending the war risk insurance act. Under the bill as passed changes in compensation payments provided for total temporary disability, single men receive \$80 per month instead of \$50; a man with a wife or child \$90, instead of \$45; a man with a wife and one child \$95, in place of \$55, and a man who has a wife and two children or more \$100, instead of \$65 per month. It is also provided that disabilities shall be rated as partial and temporary, total and permanent, and partial and permanent, for which the monthly compensation shall be a percentage of the degree of reduction in earning capacity. Any person who was in active service on and after April 6, 1917, and before Nov. 11, 1918, who made application for insurance after the expiration of more than 120 days after Oct. 10, 1917, or more than 100 days after the entrance into active service, and whose application was accepted, a policy issued and premiums paid, and who has become totally and permanently disabled or who dies or has died, shall be deemed to have made a legal application for such insurance and the policy issued be regarded as valid. The permitted class of beneficiaries is enlarged to include uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces, brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law. The definition of parent is also extended to persons who stood in loco parentis to a Service man.

Travel Pay for Army Enlisted Men.

H.J. Res. 175, to provide for the payment of travel pay upon discharge to men of the Regular Army enlisted prior to April 2, 1917, was passed by the House on Sept. 15. During the debate Congressman Oliver declared that if the bill passed those serving in the Navy should be placed on exactly the same basis as those of the Army. Congressman Kahn agreed that this ought to be done, and said he believed that if the Navy Department was appealed to it would recommend such legislation.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

(Other bills appear on page 66.)

S. 2997, Mr. McKellar.—That during the present emergency every commissioned officer of the Army of the United States on duty in the field or on active duty without the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, who maintains a place of abode for a wife, child or dependent parent, shall be furnished at the place where he maintains such place of abode, without regard to personal quarters furnished him elsewhere, the number of rooms prescribed by the Act of March 2, 1907 (34th Statutes, p. 1169), to be occupied by, and only so long as occupied by, said wife, child or dependent parent; and in case such quarters are not available, every such commissioned officer shall be paid commutation thereof and commutation for heat and light, at the rate authorized by law in cases where public quarters are not available; and that chapter 129 of the Public Acts of the 65th Congress be, and the same is, amended by inserting, after the words "where public quarters are not available," the following words: "From and after the date such officer began Federal service to the date of his discharge, inclusive"; but nothing in this act shall be so construed as to reduce the allowances now authorized by law for any person in the Army.

H.J. Res. 207, Mr. Benham.—For the distribution of motor-propelled vehicles, motor equipment, and other war material, equipment and supplies not needed by the War Department, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 208, Mr. Anthony.—Authorizes the Secretary of War to expend at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for completion of bungalow quarters, now partially constructed, and miscellaneous incidental construction incident thereto, \$116,000; also sums necessary for maintenance and repair work, storage of material and clearing up debris at Camp A. A. Humphreys.

H.R. 9233, Mr. Parrish.—Amends act to pension survivors of certain Indian wars, approved March 4, 1917, so that period of service shall be determined by reports from the records of the War Department, where there is such record, and from records of Treasury Department, showing payment by the U.S. where there is no record or regular enlistment or muster into the U.S. military service; when there is no record applicant may establish service by satisfactory evidence from muster rolls or pay rolls on file in the several states or territorial archives, or furnishing any documentary evidence of a convincing character, or testimony of two or more persons who served with him and have personal knowledge of his service.

The want of a certificate of discharge shall not deprive any applicant of the benefit of the act.

H.R. 9234, Mr. Fuller of Massachusetts.—That the rate of pay of battalion sergeants major of a regiment of Infantry and of sergeants major (j.g.) of Coast Artillery shall be \$75 per month; of regimental sergeants major of Infantry and of sergeants major (j.g.) of Coast Artillery \$100 per month; of first sergeants \$85 per month; that separate living quarters and separate mess shall be furnished battalion sergeants major, sergeants major (j.g.), regimental sergeants major, sergeants major (j.g.), and first sergeants, with allowance for commutation of light, heat and quarters; that the War Department designate a distinctive uniform to be worn by battalion sergeants major, by sergeants major (j.g.), by regimental sergeants major, and by sergeants major (j.g.); that this act shall take effect on Aug. 5, 1917, and back pay shall be paid to those mentioned in this act holding such rank on that date; that all persons mentioned in this act who held such rank after Aug. 5, 1917, shall receive such pay from the date of their appointment to such rank, and the allowance of quarters and rations shall be determined in the same manner; that the amounts be paid up to and including date of discharge from the U.S. service. These provisions shall apply only to such persons who were in the service of the United States.

CANDIDATES, U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

(Other candidates are noted on page 66.)

The following candidates designated for the Military Academy entrance examination beginning Feb. 17, 1920, with a view to admission in June, 1920, were announced on Sept. 18:

Arkansas—5th Dist., David F. S. Galloway, jr., Little Rock. Florida—2d Dist., Edward A. Chazal, 1st alt., Ocala. Illinois—17th Dist., Percy C. James, Fairbury. Indiana—4th Dist., Louis C. Friedersdorf, Madison. Louisiana—3d Dist., John W. Ramsey, jr., Lafayette; Robert B. Melancon, 1st alt., New Iberia. Minnesota—4th Dist., Lawrence R. Dowsy, St. Paul; Alvin B. Harmon, 1st alt., St. Paul; Gordon F. Fairclough, St. Paul. Mississippi—6th Dist., John B. Stubb, 1st alt., Bay St. Louis; Missouri—5th Dist., Samuel V. Krauthoff, Kansas City; Albert T. Delahanty, 1st alt., Kansas City; Henry K. Shane, 2d alt., Kansas City. New Jersey—12th Dist., Henry I. Smith, Jersey City. New York—34th Dist., Herman W. Parsons, Binghamton, and Charles C. Flaesch, Unadilla; 37th Dist., Craig Alderman, Bath, and Edgar McD. Tillman, 1st alt., Elmira. Tennessee—3d Dist., William Neal Wheelock, Chattanooga, and Joel McCutcheon, 1st alt., Chattanooga.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1919.

Col. Walter Bethel will report here on Sept. 30 for duty as professor of law, relieving Colonel Dodds; Colonel Bethel was stationed here a few years ago in the same detail. Mrs. Harbord, wife of Major Gen. James G. Harbord, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox for a fortnight. Col. and Mrs. Samuel E. Allen and Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Trimble, of New York, motored up on Sunday and were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Carter for tea. They witnessed the parade afterward. Mrs. Ivins Jones is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Buckner. Capt. and Mrs. Thompson have returned after a short leave. Major and Mrs. Wilde are now absent on leave. On Friday Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Brig. Gen. Frank Parker, General Lassa, of the Cuban army, and Mrs. Lassa had luncheon in New York.

Mrs. D. M. Beere, wife of Colonel Beere, visited the post for a couple of days last week, the guest of Mrs. Bathurst. Mrs. Morrison had tea for Mrs. Beere and a few friends on Thursday afternoon. Colonel Wilcox was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas MacIlwaine at Westhampton, Long Island, N.Y. Mrs. E. Wrenne Timberlake and little son was to arrive to-day to be the guest of her husband's parents, Col. and Mrs. Timberlake, for a week. Mrs. Timberlake expects to sail soon with her baby to join Lieutenant Timberlake in Germany.

Col. and Mrs. Richard T. Coiner passed through the post on a motor trip on Sunday. Captain Bull, retired, and Mrs. Bull have been spending a few days at the hotel. On Monday evening Capt. and Mrs. Rodney Smith had a game of bridge for Capt. and Mrs. Bull, Col. and Mrs. Fieberger, Miss Fieberger, Capt. and Mrs. Bonesteel and Colonel Fowler. Mrs. Cox is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Wheat. Recent parties for the younger set have given much pleasure. Coleman Timberlake gave a charming tea-dance on Saturday afternoon for the Misses Grace Arrowsmith, Tyler Coleman, Mary Stuart, Beverly Wirtelle and Consuelo Asensio and Coleman Carter, Guy and Roger Holt, Van Moseley and Manuel Asensio. On Saturday evening Miss Virginia Walthall gave a dinner for the Misses Grace Arrowsmith, Mary Stuart, Consuelo Asensio and Beverly Wirtelle and Coleman Carter, Coleman Timberlake, Guy and Roger Holt and Manuel Asensio. The party attended the movie later. Eric Morrison gave a party on Wednesday afternoon for a number of little boy friends. Mrs. Bonesteel had a game of bridge on Tuesday afternoon for Mrs. Avery, Mrs. Rodney Smith and Mrs. Dorst.

Football practice is going on in earnest and the athletic field is a popular resort for lovers of the game, especially on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. An officers' golf tournament which has just started is to be played off.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 15, 1919.

Comdr. John S. Abbott, official aid to Rear Admiral Archibald H. Scales, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, returned on Sunday from his vacation. Commander Abbott, accompanied by Mrs. Abbott, spent a month at Jamestown, R.I. Mrs. Abbott will remain there for a few days longer and later will spend two weeks visiting friends in New York city before returning to Annapolis. Mrs. R. I. Curtin, widow of Lieutenant Commander Curtin, U.S.N., has returned to her home in Annapolis after spending her vacation on Long Island and in Pennsylvania. Mrs. L. M. Atkins, wife of Naval Constructor Atkins, and children, who have been spending the summer in Maine, are expected to arrive to-day to visit Mrs. Atkins' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nevett Steele. Lieut. J. W. Croxley, U.S.N.R.F., and choirmaster at the Naval Academy, has purchased the home on King George street, formerly the property of Mrs. Thompson King, and will reside there with his family.

Lieut. Harry Goodstein has joined Mrs. Goodstein here at the home of Mrs. Goodstein's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Gottlieb. Lieut. Comdr. Robert P. Molton, on duty at the Naval Academy, has removed his family to Annapolis. Lieut. Philip P. Welch left Thursday to join the U.S.S. McKenize, on the Pacific coast. Mrs. Harvey E. Overesch has joined her husband, Lieutenant Overesch, in San Francisco. He is flag lieutenant to Rear Admiral Shoemaker, of the Pacific Fleet. Mrs. Overesch, who was Miss Emily Hodges Forman, has recently been in Baltimore visiting relatives.

The Misses Mary and Eliza Magruder, who spent the summer at Ocean City, N.J., where they were joined in August by their brother, Mr. P. H. Magruder, secretary of the Naval Academy, have returned to their home in Annapolis. Mr. Magruder and his sisters were the guests of Mrs. Joseph Nicholson Henry, widow of Major Henry, at her cottage in Ocean City. The Misses Magruder will open their private school for the Navy children at the academic building, Naval Academy, the first week in October. Lieut. Charles Gladden arrived here on Saturday from Boston, where he is now stationed, and joined his family at the summer home of his parents, Prof. Thomas Gladden and Mrs. Gladden, on Weems Creek. Lieutenant Gladden will spend a brief leave here.

Mrs. Paul P. Blackburn, wife of Commander Blackburn, a former resident of Annapolis, is now living at Los Angeles, Calif., her home being on Vendome street.

James B. McCarty, chief boatswain's mate, U.S.N., retired, of Annapolis, in the parade of Sept. 13 in honor of the victory at North Point on Sept. 12, 1914, led a company of men, all of whom had been McCarty's shipmates on the U.S.S.

Nevada. Thousands applauded McCarty and his company, and it is said that many people recognized him as the "oldest man that went across during the war."

The Naval Academy Post Office has become a branch of the Annapolis Post Office through an act of the Post Office Department. Heretofore the Naval Academy Post Office has been a branch of the New York Post Office. All Navy mail sent here should be addressed, "Annapolis, Md., Naval Academy Branch."

The U.S. torpedo boat destroyer McCalla, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Ashe, U.S.N., arrived here on Monday morning and will spend a week in this port on recruiting duty.

The Argentine training ship Pueyrredon, now cruising with the senior class of Argentine naval cadets, will visit the Naval Academy next month. The Italian battleship Conte de Cavour, now on a cruise in American waters, is expected to visit the Academy in October.

The preliminary practice of the large squad from the present Fourth Class in football ended on Saturday. The new squad reported on Monday and Mr. Gilmour Dobie, the head coach, will select the new men for the first bunch of players, while the main body of the midshipmen practicing will go to the Hustlers. The organization of the coaching staff has been outlined; subject to change if certain former players, now officers, report at the Naval Academy. Assisting him in Squad A M. Dobie will have Lieutenant Commander Boynton, football representative of the Navy Athletic Association. Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Richardson will have charge of Squad B, assisted by John Wilson, formerly coach at St. John's College, Annapolis. The trainers will be Athletic Instructor John Schultz and Chief Boatswain Daugherty, both experienced men. More than usual attention will be paid to class ball. Each class will have a team and there will be a series of games for class championship. The Fourth Class will have four games with outside teams, and each of the other three classes will have one game each with an outside eleven. The coming game between the Army and Navy now looks very much in favor of the Navy. The Navy has a large portion of the old team of 1918 on which to build its new aggregation, while it is understood here that the Army has almost a new eleven to select.

Most of the thirty-six members of last year's football squad who are available this year reported to Coach Dobie on Saturday afternoon. They were given work at once to condition them, and also formation drills. Coach Dobie will tackle at once his big problem of forming a backfield. At present Rawlings, Clark, Severn and Rodes appear to be the most promising men. As the old players have returned two weeks in advance of the opening of the Academy and have no studies or military duties Dobie will have a splendid opportunity of working with his charges.

SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Calif., Sept. 11, 1919.

Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, commanding the Western Department; Col. R. B. Ray, retired; Lieut. Col. J. G. Ord, of General Liggett's staff, and Major Gen. Joseph E. Kahn, commanding at Camp Kearny, conferred with Mayor L. J. Wilde and others at the U. S. Grant Hotel on Monday evening about the retention of Camp Kearny as a permanent unit. The subject will be considered by the War Department and the Congressional committees having in charge the Army camps. General Liggett and party left here on a tour of border patrol units of the Army. Mrs. J. W. Janicki, wife of Captain Janicki, left Sunday morning for Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Ariz., where she will be the guest of Major and Mrs. Du Pont. Mrs. Willis Uline and daughters, Misses Lou and Jane Uline, who have been living in San Diego for some months, have gone to New York city to meet Colonel Uline, who is returning from France. Mrs. Uline and Miss Jane Uline will then go to Fort Leavenworth, where the Colonel is to be stationed for a time. Miss Lou Uline will remain in New York for a visit of several months.

Lieut. L. E. Benoit, Air Service, a member of the Lafayette Escadrille, and Miss Sara Frances Bell, of Los Angeles, were married in San Diego on June 27, according to an announcement just made. Lieut. and Mrs. Benoit will live in Coronado, Calif., until he leaves for Manila early in October. Lieut. Devereaux M. Myers and Miss Marjory Doubleday, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Doubleday, of Los Angeles, were married at the home of the bride's parents on Sept. 3. They left for El Paso, Texas, where the groom is on Air Service duty. Announcement has been made in Pacific coast papers of the engagement of Comdr. Norman M. Smith, U.S.N., in command of the public works office at San Diego, and Miss Margaret Ward, daughter of the late Montgomery Ward, of Chicago.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 14, 1919.

Mr. William Wallace, of Kansas City, Mo., was the guest last week of the Misses Mary and Lottie Fuller. Mrs. Edward Calvert and daughter, Martha, have returned to Des Moines, Ia., after a visit with Mrs. S. F. Neely and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, jr., in Leavenworth. Mrs. Sedgwick Rice, who has been the guest of her brother, Mr. Gal Gaylord, and Mrs. Gaylord in Kansas City, Mo., left Friday for Denver, Colo., to visit her sister, Mrs. Harry Brown, before joining Colonel Rice in Texas. She was accompanied by Mrs. Belle Nolthenius. Leonard Greeley has returned from Norfolk, Va., where he spent the summer with his father, Col. M. N. Greeley. He will attend Kansas University at Lawrence.

Col. and Mrs. J. M. Holmes are the guests of Mrs. Holmes's mother, Mrs. S. F. Neely, in Leavenworth. Col. Herbert O. Williams, Gen. Staff, spent several days at Fort Leavenworth last week. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter B. Farria left last week for Warrentown, Mo., to visit their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Farria.

A report on the recent mutiny at the Disciplinary Barracks is being prepared, to be placed on file. It was written by a prisoner who took part in the strike, and was sent to Washington without the knowledge of the officials at the barracks. It was sent back here to be copied and placed on file. Work on the new barracks at the Disciplinary Barracks is being pushed in order to have the building completed before cold weather. It will have apartments for sixty officers. Restrictions on visitors put on since the July mutiny at the Disciplinary Barracks have been lifted, according to an order issued Saturday by Major Gen. James H. McKee, the new commandant. All privileges denied the prisoners since the last mutiny will be lifted from time to time, according to their individual merits. The prisoners have been easy to handle since the strike. Before they were subdued they ordered the guards around and did as they pleased. Now when they walk through the yard or in the offices they do so with their arms folded and stand at attention when an officer passes. If they do not comply with the rules they are sent to solitary punishment.

Mrs. R. F. George, wife of Chaplain George, will act as assistant hostess at the Community House in Leavenworth during the absence of several of the supervisors. Col. Willis Uline, Mrs. Uline and their daughters are guests of Mrs. O. B. Taylor, sr., in Leavenworth.

Five prisoners of the Disciplinary Barracks assaulted a guard who was acting as a sentry over them Tuesday evening and made their escape. All are overseas prisoners and were considered very dangerous men by the officials at the barracks. Two prisoners were captured by a detective in St. Joseph, Mo.

Major James H. Reeves was the guest of honor at a banquet in Atchison Tuesday. He made an address at the peace jubilee. Colonel Kirkpatrick, Col. Willis Uline and Major Walter Smith were guests at a bridge party given Friday evening by Mr. Harry Ripley in Leavenworth. Miss Laura Virginia Adams, of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, who will come with her mother to join Col. Sterling Price Adams, has been chosen duchess of the Cotton Palace at Waco. Mrs. Ernest D. Gentry and small daughter arrived Monday from Fort Snelling, Minn., to spend a month with Col. and Mrs. E. B. Fuller.

Mrs. Lois White Henderson has arrived from Camp Bowie, Texas, to take up the work as librarian of the Fort Leavenworth Y.M.C.A. Mrs. Henderson is a graduate in library work of Columbia University. Her work will include the supervision of the library of the post, Federal prison, Disciplinary Barracks, the Community House in Leavenworth, Knights of Columbus hut and the Y cantonment. The Misses Lou and Jane Uline and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, jr., motored to

Kansas City on Monday and visited friends. Miss Rosemille Curry and Colonel Jordan were among the guests at a theater party in Kansas City, Mo., on Friday evening.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., Sept. 10, 1919.

In San Francisco during fleet week there was a round of gaiety. Among the officers well known through previous assignments on the coast who were welcomed were Admiral Hugh Rodman, Rear Admiral Robert E. Coontz, Capt. Leigh O. Palmer, N. O. Twining, Carl Vogelsgang, Comdr. William H. Toaz, M. S. Davis, W. H. Glassford, W. H. Lee, E. E. Kimmel, Charles Belknap, Samuel M. Robinson, T. A. Symington, I. H. Mayfield, Earl E. Shipp, W. C. Calhoun, Wallace Berthoff, Lieut. Comdr. R. W. Wuest, Kinchen Hill, B. O. Wells, Carlton Battle, Jr.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Hoey were dinner guests in San Francisco last week of the latter's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Selfridge. Lieut. and Mrs. Paul U. Tevis, the latter a bride of a few months from France, were also in the party. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. C. W. Rose and Lieut. and Mrs. E. G. Herzinger have been visiting in the Yosemite Valley. They made the trip by motor. Mrs. Albert Gleaves, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Evelyn Gleaves, and by Mrs. A. Poe, of Baltimore, have arrived from the East en route to the Orient, and will be guests of Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Price at Yerba Buena island for a few weeks. Mrs. Ward Lewis is here from Washington, D.C., on a visit to her sister, Mrs. P. O. Donibelle, of San Francisco. Lieut. Comdr. G. M. Yates, attached to the Texas, came up from San Francisco the middle of the week to join Mrs. Yates, who has been visiting her parents in Vallejo. Mrs. Mary Turner, who has been visiting in San Francisco since suffering a nervous breakdown a few weeks ago, is planning an extended stay at Paso Robles hot springs. Her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Caldwell Turner, arrived last week from San Diego, and has taken an apartment in San Francisco while her baby is under the care of a specialist. Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus is expected here shortly on a visit to his son, Capt. Hugo W. Osterhaus. Lieut. and Mrs. T. A. Culhane have arrived from Alameda.

Among the largest of the dinners given for Admiral Rodman and his staff in San Francisco was that at the Bohemian Club. The dining room was decorated to represent the deck of a battleship. Lieut. George E. Evans, who has been placed on the inactive list, is preparing to leave for the East. Miss Mary Helan, sister of Senator James D. Helan, entertained at her San Francisco home last week with a luncheon for sixty in honor of Mrs. Josephus Daniels. Mrs. Earl R. Shipp, wife of Commander Shipp, was the guest of honor at a large tea given by Mrs. Hamilton Murray. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Shipp expect to make their home in Bremerton, Wash., during the time that his ship is under repairs at the northern yard. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank H. Kelley, Jr., are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Parmalee, in San Diego. Lieut. and Mrs. William Fogarty entertained at dinner for ten in San Francisco Wednesday night in compliment to Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Rising. The officers and men of the Wyoming entertained at a dance aboard Tuesday afternoon. Girls from the War Camp Community Service were their guests. Lieut. Washington Irving was the honored guest at a dinner given in San Francisco by Mrs. W. C. Whitman. Lieut. and Mrs. James A. Hickey spent several days in Vallejo last week en route from Bremerton to Fort Worth, Texas.

Capt. Nathan C. Twining was tendered a luncheon at the University Club, San Francisco, by John S. Iby, who with Senator James D. Helan went to Santo Domingo in 1915 aboard the Tacoma, then commanded by Captain Twining, to make an official investigation. Others at the luncheon included Capt. W. E. Reynolds, Comdr. H. E. Parmenter and Col. R. H. Noble, U.S.A. Lieut. Comdr. J. O. Hilton reported here last week from the Naval Academy. Lieut. E. H. H. Rice, of the U.S.S. Mississippi, gave a dinner at the Fairmont Hotel last week for a party of San Francisco friends. Gov. and Mrs. William D. Stephens gave a luncheon at the Fairmont in San Francisco Saturday for Rear Admiral Rodman.

The officers of the U.S.S. Texas entertained at a large dinner aboard ship Monday night. Secretary and Mrs. Daniels were guests during their stay in San Francisco of Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. L. Jayne at a reception at the Yerba Buena station. Midshipman Hall Hanlon has arrived here from Annapolis on a visit to his father, Lieut. P. J. Hanlon, retired. Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan have arrived from Colorado for a few weeks' visit to California. Mrs. Richardson Oliver and Miss Eudora Oliver are here from Washington, dividing their time between San Francisco and their country place in the Napa Valley. Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Cheatham gave a dinner dance recently for their daughter, Miss Katherine Cheatham, who leaves for the East to attend school. Those present included the Misses Mary Gorgas, Cassie Hiller, Enid Cohen, Marie Harbert, Eugenia Ryan, Elizabeth Shapley and Elizabeth Cheatham, and a number of the young officers.

Congressmen Kelly and Welsh, members of the House Naval Committee, who are here as members of the committee which is investigating work done by the shipyards of the coast for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, spent Sunday at the yard and immediately became enthusiastic over Mare Island's possibilities as a naval base. Both were greatly impressed with the magnitude of the plant, and officers here feel that the yard has secured two more influential friends. The U.S.S. Nebraska arrived the last of the week and will soon be placed in drydock for extensive repairs. The coming of the Pacific Fleet for overhauling here has greatly increased the work of the drafting force.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Welsh with their little son have arrived from New Orleans on a visit to Mrs. Welsh's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Gowney, in Berkeley. The Army dredges Sacramento and San Joaquin will leave this week for work in the Sacramento River in the vicinity of Rio Vista. The U.S.S. Bath, attached to the American Fleet in foreign waters during the war, has arrived at the yard with a cargo of supplies. She will probably be attached to the Pacific Fleet.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, H.T., Aug. 25, 1919.

Saturday marked the close of the most active week that Pearl Harbor and Honolulu society has known for many a day. One brilliant function followed another in such rapid succession that there was scarcely any breathing time between. Tuesday morning the destroyers Waters, Alert, Chauncey and Phillips arrived, and the New York, with Secretary and Mrs. Daniels and party, arrived Wednesday morning. The reception of the Secretary and his party by the Daughters of Hawaii at the Moana Hotel on Wednesday morning was the first social event. It was followed by the huge banquet of the united clubs in the armory.

Mrs. McCarthy held a reception at Washington Place on Wednesday for Mrs. Daniels, Mrs. W. B. Fletcher, Mrs. Charles G. Morton and Princess Kalaulaole received with Mrs. Daniels and Mrs. McCarthy. The house was lavishly decorated with every variety of blossoms that Hawaii affords. During the afternoon Mrs. A. G. M. Robertson sang songs of Hawaii. Secretary Daniels surprised the company by coming for a short time the latter part of the afternoon. Mrs. Manuel Reis danced the hula at his request and Mrs. Mary Adiken, one of the late Queen's household, chanted the names of former chiefs in accordance with the ancient Hawaiian custom of honoring a visiting prince.

Admiral and Mrs. Fletcher on Wednesday evening gave a dinner at the Country Club in honor of Secretary and Mrs. Daniels. The table was decorated with baskets of flowers and the Navy band played. Mrs. Fletcher sat at the left of Mr. Daniels and Mrs. Morton, wife of the commanding general, at his right. Other guests were Captain Pratt, commander of the New York; Admiral McKean, Admiral Parks, Capt. and Mrs. Kindelberger, Commander Hilton, Commander Foote, Commander Glassford, Comdr. and Mrs. McKay, Comdr. and Mrs. Gyax, Comdr. and Mrs. Crowell, Lieut. and Mrs. Logan, Lieutenant Commanders Strother, Hillard, Wickham, Shafroth, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Alexander, Colonel Beaumont, Col. and Mesdames Kendall, Newcomer, Ridgway, Dashiell, Morton, Cooper, Judd, Major and Mrs. Seigle and many others.

On Thursday, after the dedication of the drydock, a re-

ception was held in the pattern shop at Pearl Harbor. At one o'clock Admiral and Mrs. Fletcher entertained at a buffet luncheon in honor of Secretary and Mrs. Daniels and 250 guests. Those assisting Mrs. Fletcher were Mesdames Moore, Crowell, Lazar, Corey, Raguet, Alexander and Strasser. On the same evening a formal dinner was given by Governor and Mrs. McCarthy at Washington Place. Covers were laid for twenty in the room known as the Queen's breakfast room. Governor and Mrs. McCarthy's guests were Secretary and Mrs. Daniels, Admiral and Mrs. Fletcher, Major Gen. and Mrs. Morton, Princess Kalaulaole, Col. and Mrs. Tanke, Major and Mrs. Dillingham, Mayor and Mrs. Fern, Hon. S. B. Dole, Mrs. Lightfoot, Mr. Frank Daniels, Mr. Jonathan Daniels and Miss Harriet Hatch. A public reception followed.

Friday every minute was taken up by a trip around the island, with a luau at Haleiwa at noon, then at athletic events at Schofield and a tea. Friday evening the Chamber of Commerce had a banquet for the Secretary at the Moana. Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Ai gave a Chinese dinner for Mrs. Daniels. Sixteen courses were served, during which the guests had an opportunity to learn to manipulate their chopsticks. There was also a dance at the Country Club in honor of the fleet officers. This was preceded by a buffet supper, which was served on the lanai. There were about 350 guests.

On Saturday Mrs. Daniels was entertained by Mrs. Charles G. Morton at a small luncheon given in her honor. Mrs. Morton's guests were Mesdames Daniels, Fletcher, Seigle, McCarthy, Newcomer, Morton, Kendall, Caum, Sherrill, Kindelberger and Ridgway.

The farewell party for the official guests was a luau given by Mesdames Shingle, Beckley and McFarlane, sisters of Princess Kawanako. All the ancient Hawaiian customs were carried out as far as possible and the scene was reminiscent of the monarchy days. A large majority of the women guests wore handsome silk and satin lolokas and beautiful feather leis. There were about 150 guests. The affair was given at Mrs. Beckley's beach home.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Aug. 29, 1919.

To attend a tea given by Mrs. McCarthy, wife of Territorial Governor McCarthy, in honor of Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Mrs. J. D. L. Hartman, Mrs. William Dashiell and Mrs. Leon E. Ryder motored into Honolulu Friday. Col. and Mrs. William Dashiell were guests at a very attractive dinner given by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Fletcher at the Country Club on Wednesday. A number of people from town attended the 17th Cavalry dance Friday evening at the John Heard pavilion. Capt. and Mrs. Max D. Holmes were hosts at a beautifully appointed dinner Friday before the hop in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Charles B. Bubb, who were recently married in San Francisco and who are being welcomed in the 17th Cavalry. Those present were Col. and Mrs. J. D. L. Hartman, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Alexander M. Milton, Major and Mrs. Leon Ryder, Capt. and Mesdames Francis Bonesteel, Charles B. Bubb and Frank H. Barnhart. Another attractive dinner was given Friday, at which Messrs. John McCauley, Alton Tyler and Thomas Abel were hosts. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Wayland B. Augur, Lieut. and Mrs. James N. W. McClure, Miss Ballard and Miss Hendricks, of Honolulu, Capt. Arthur Harrington, Miss V. Lucas and Lieut. James Gagne. The party later attended the 17th Cavalry hop. Major and Mrs. Ryder had as their guests on Sunday Capt. William Whitaker, Coast Art. Mrs. John D. L. Hartman entertained with a delightful bridge-tee on Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Feyler was awarded a pretty prize for high score.

Major and Mrs. Brooks, of Manoa Valley, were visitors on the post Friday last. Ladies' night at the 17th Cavalry Club was well attended. A pleasant evening was spent at cards while the band rendered an excellent concert. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. J. D. L. Hartman, Major and Mrs. Leon E. Ryder, Capt. and Mesdames Francis T. Bonesteel, Wayland B. Augur, Charles B. Bubb, Max D. Holmes, Frank H. Barnhart, Dean E. de Merri, and Lieut. and Mrs. L. K. Truscott. Mrs. Charles Brown was hostess at a two-table bridge party on Tuesday. Mrs. Max D. Holmes won an attractive prize. Lieut. and Mrs. John M. Moore, Jr., on Sunday entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. G. Douglas Thompson, Mrs. Charles Brown and Miss Anna V. Strong. Lieut. Col. A. M. Milton was the dinner guest of Major and Mrs. Leon E. Ryder on Wednesday. Mrs. A. M. Milton is rapidly recovering after having been ill for two weeks.

The Army acted as host for the Navy on Friday. The men of the fleet arrived at Schofield by special train at noon. After having dinner with the 17th Cavalry they attended a field meet which was staged for their benefit. The meet was well under

way by the time Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels arrived. The Navy competed in the dismounted events, taking two firsts and one second place. Cash prizes were awarded. The mounted events were a source of great excitement for the men of the Navy. The 17th Cavalry band played, and altogether it was a very enjoyable affair. After the meet the officers of the Secretary's party and their ladies were guests at a buffet luncheon at the 17th Cavalry Club. The men had lunch with the Cavalry. After lunch there were a number of boxing matches between the Army and the Navy. In these the Army proved themselves the heaviest hitters, winning the largest number of bouts.

Mrs. Max D. Holmes entertained a few people in honor of Captain Holmes's birthday anniversary Friday evening. Those present were Major and Mrs. Leon E. Ryder, Capt. and Mrs. Charles B. Bubb and Mrs. Frank H. Barnhart. Mrs. W. A. Metcalf and Mr. Harry Metcalf were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Boyd, of the upper post, on Sunday.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Aug. 31, 1919.

Mrs. Max D. Holmes entertained a few friends at bridge, Mrs. John M. Moore holding high score. Last Friday after the field meet Major and Mrs. Milton Fisher entertained at luncheon for Mrs. Washburn, wife of Captain Washburn, and Miss Moore, of Honolulu. On Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Wayland B. Augur, Lieut. and Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Charles Brown and Miss Anna V. Strong motored to Haleiwa for a swim and later a picnic supper. Major Patterson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., having received his discharge, has moved his family from Castner and has taken quarters at Waikiki, where Dr. Patterson has his office. Among those to attend the "luau" given at Haleiwa for Secretary Daniels last Friday were Col. and Mrs. William Dashiell, Mrs. James N. W. McClure, Mrs. McClure, Sr., and Mrs. Hill. Mesdames Donald A. Stroth, William D. Tabor and L. K. Truscott were hostesses at tea on Thursday. The band played and a number of people called. Mrs. John M. Moore, Jr., entertained at tea Wednesday afternoon for Mrs. J. D. L. Hartman, Mrs. G. Douglas Thompson, Mrs. James N. W. McClure, Mrs. Charles Brown and Miss Anna V. Strong.

Col. and Mrs. William Dashiell were hosts at a prettily appointed dinner on Wednesday last. Covers were laid for Col. and Mesdames J. D. L. Hartman and William Dashiell, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Alexander M. Milton, Major and Mrs. Fredland, Mrs. Sykes and Mrs. Peterson. A number of rubbers of bridge was played. Mrs. Alexander M. Milton entertained with an attractive dinner Thursday in honor of Mrs. Charles Brown, sister of Mrs. G. Douglas Thompson. Other guests were Mrs. Leon Ryder, Mrs. Wayland B. Augur, Mrs. John M. Moore, Mrs. G. Douglas Thompson, Mrs. Francis Bonesteel and Miss Anna V. Strong. Bridge was enjoyed and Mrs. Wayland Augur won an attractive prize. Capt. and Mrs. Francis T. Bonesteel entertained for sixteen of their friends at a bridge-supper on Thursday. Mrs. Donald A. Stroth won the ladies prize and Col. J. D. L. Hartman the gentlemen's prize. Other guests were Mrs. J. D. L. Hartman, Col. and Mrs. William Dashiell, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. M. Milton, Major and Mrs. Leon E. Ryder, Capt. Donald A. Stroth, and Capt. Max D. Holmes, Charles B. Bubb and Frank H. Barnhart and their wives.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Gatun, C.Z., Aug. 31, 1919.

Capt. L. R. Sargent, U.S. naval marine superintendent on the Canal Zone, left on the steamer Alliance for New York Aug. 27. He arrived on the Isthmus June 22, 1917, as commander of the U.S. naval forces on the Canal Zone. In December, 1917, he was appointed commandant of the 6th Naval District, and in January, 1919, was appointed to his present position. Captain Sargent expects to return to the Isthmus in November, when Mrs. Sargent, who is now in the States, will return with him.

A dance was given at the Balboa Yacht Club by the officers and men of the U.S.S. Salem to the ladies of the Pacific side on Friday evening. Among those present were Capt. Hayne Ellis, of the Salem, Commander Holliday and his entire staff, many officers from the Melville and battleship Rhode Island, Comdr. and Mrs. Kinter, Mesdames J. K. Munroe, Dora Scott, J. H. Stevenson, M. L. Duff, Tom Boos, R. H. Adams, E. M. Goolsby, Mrs. Young and Miss Armstrong. Mr. and Mrs. J. Kell Munroe were dinner guests of Captain Ellis on the U.S.S. Salem on Wednesday.

Colonel Ritchie was host to a dinner party given in honor of

(Continued on next page.)

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20 Vesey Street, New York

(Continued from preceding page.)

Major Moon of the Tivoli Monday. Covers were laid for four-teen. Major Moon is soon to leave the Isthmus.

At 10:30 a.m. the Tivoli Monday. Covers were laid for four-teen. Major Moon is soon to leave the Isthmus. On a day excursion to Chorrera. Arriving at the port, they proceeded up the river, where, after serving luncheon, an alligator hunt began. Ten alligators were shot and killed, most of them floating down the river. One, weighing 2,300 pounds, was shot by Major Ira D. Wells and Lieut. H. Kepner. Among the party were Major Ira D. Wells, Mrs. Wells and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Kepner, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Colonel Greenland and son, Judge Hanan, Mrs. Fred W. Brinck and sister, Mrs. L. May Sharp of New York city, and Miss Janie Hamlin, of South Carolina.

Commander Wilcox, of the U.S.S. Rhode Island, and Lieut. William B. Carwell, of Quarry Heights, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Leon E. Norris, of Camp Gaillard, Sunday. Major Bogie, of Balboa, Dept. Q.M., was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. John P. Tillman, of Camp Gaillard, Sunday. Lieut. George W. Clover, of Camp Gaillard, was in Cristobal Monday to meet his brother and wife, who arrived on the Saramacca from Havana. Chaplain Moore, of the U.S.S. Rhode Island, who gave an interesting talk at the "Y" Sunday evening, was the overnight guest of Mr. and Mrs. Howes.

Capt. and Mrs. Edwin E. Aldridge, of Balboa, entertained at dinner Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin E. Aldridge and Patrick J. White, Lieut. Patrick J. White and George W. Clover, of Camp Gaillard, entertained at a chop suey party in Empire Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Edwin E. Aldridge and Lieut. and Mrs. Harry E. Storms. Major George Parker, of Quarry Heights, acting department inspector, was the luncheon guest of Major and Mrs. Robert O. Ragdale, of Camp Gaillard, Monday.

Mrs. Edwin E. Aldridge, of Camp Gaillard, was hostess to the ladies of the post at a tea Thursday. The guests included Mesdames Ragdale, Brown, Tillman, and son Robert, Norris, Storms, Johnson, Mulcahy, Hensler, Melms, Thornton and Mrs. Melms, sr. Miss Eva Doyle, of Colon, entertained with a bridge tea in honor of Miss Roberts, of North Carolina, the house guest for some weeks of Major and Mrs. Klingensmith. The guests were Misses Virginia Chickery, Claire Burgeon, Barbara Constantine, Ethel Turner, Agnes Gibson, Gertrude Fenwick, Dorothy Harris and Louise Stilson.

Mrs. W. B. Combe, wife of Commander Combe, of Coco Solo, was hostess at a card party in honor of Miss Roberts. The guests were Mrs. Victor Houston, Mrs. F. H. Lemly, Mesdames Buxby, Klingensmith and Trot. Among those who left on the U.S.A.T. Kilpatrick were Capt. and Mrs. Fisher and Mrs. Fisher's sister, Mrs. Fleming, Lieutenant Austin, Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Lloyd and Major and Mrs. Klingensmith. Mrs. Pennoyer, of Coco Solo, has returned from her vacation trip to Boquete.

Mrs. Peter Carpenter, of Corozal, was the dinner guest of Chaplain and Mrs. Charles S. Hartridge, of Camp Gatun, on Tuesday. Col. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Morse entertained at dinner in Camp Gatun Friday for Capt. Thomas G. O'Malley and his sisters, Mrs. E. A. Reagan and Miss Grace O'Malley, of Scranton, Pa. Capt. and Mrs. Fred B. Rogers, of Camp Gatun, entertained at dinner Sunday for Lieut. Wilbur E. Bashore and Clarence L. Johnston. Mrs. George M. Parker, of Camp Gatun, entertained at bridge Friday for Mrs. George P. Seneff, Mrs. Alan G. Paine and Mrs. Elbridge Colby.

Mrs. George P. Seneff, of Camp Gatun, gave a surprise party Sunday evening in honor of Lieutenant Seneff, whose birthday anniversary occurred on that date. The party was a "tacky" one, the guests appearing in such varied costumes as to be almost disguised. Games were played and "hot dogs," doughnuts, cakes and cider were served. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Morse and family, Major and Mrs. George M. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Fred B. Rogers, Lieut. and Mrs. Alan G. Paine, and Lieut. and Mrs. Elbridge Colby.

Miss Harriet Morse and the Gatun ladies quartet gave an entertainment at the Gatun Army Y.M.C.A. Tuesday night. The entertainment committee of the 33d Infantry entertained in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Peter Carpenter with a launch party up Gatun Lake Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Carpenter left Friday on the U.S.A.T. Kilpatrick.

Mrs. E. A. Reagan and Miss Grace O'Malley, sisters of Capt. Thomas G. O'Malley, of Camp Gatun, left Friday on the

U.S.A.T. Kilpatrick. Mrs. Reagan and Miss O'Malley spent the month with their brother and will visit in New Orleans and Washington, D.C., before returning to their home in Scranton, Pa.

Mrs. Alan G. Paine, of Camp Gatun, gave a birthday party for Master Philip Seneff, whose third anniversary occurred on Wednesday. Among those present were Dorothy and Mary Helen Rogers, Dorothy Hartridge, Bobby Miller, Talmage Phillips, Mrs. Benjamin C. Morse, Mrs. George M. Parker, jr., Mrs. George P. Seneff, Mrs. Robert S. Miller, Mrs. Fred B. Rogers and Mrs. Elbridge Colby.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BAXTER.—Born at Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 7, 1919, to the wife of Major Jere Baxter, jr., U.S.A., a daughter, Mary Josephine Baxter.

BRANDT.—Born at Laurel, Md., Sept. 11, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Grover C. Brandt, Tank Corps, a daughter, Marie Elaine.

COFFEY.—Born at Montclair, N.J., Sept. 12, 1919, to the wife of Comdr. R. B. Coffey, U.S.N., a son, William Meredith Coffey.

EARLE.—Born at Charleston, S.C., Sept. 1, 1919, to the wife of Major Joseph H. Earle, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., a daughter, Mary Wilton Earle.

GRAHAM.—Born at Columbia, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Col. E. F. Graham, U.S.A., a daughter, granddaughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle, U.S.A.

HALL.—Born at San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 2, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. R. A. Hall, U.S.N., a son, Robert Franklin Hall.

HARLOE.—Born at Manila, P.I., July 18, 1919, to the wife of Capt. B. M. Harloe, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., a son, Jack Bartley Harloe.

KELLER.—Born at Newton Hospital, Newton, Mass., Sept. 9, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Harold R. Keller, U.S.N., a son, John Wilbur Keller. The baby is a nephew of Col. W. G. Deane, U.S.A.; Capt. Guy E. Deane, U.S.A.; Major W. H. Wilbur, U.S.A., and Lieut. Comdr. John Wilbur, U.S.N.

LINDBLAD.—Born at Prospect Heights Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 10, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. A. T. Lindblad, U.S.N., a son, Arnold Hugo Lindblad.

LODGE.—Born at Spartanburg, S.C., Sept. 2, 1919, to the wife of William M. Lodge, formerly first lieutenant, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Anne Earle Lodge.

MCCLAIN.—Born at San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 7, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. J. F. McClain, U.S.N., a son, John Franklin McClain, jr.

NIMITZ.—Born at New London, Conn., Sept. 13, 1919, to the wife of Comdr. C. W. Nimitz, U.S.N., a daughter, Anna Elizabeth Nimitz.

NUNNALLY.—Born at Boston, Mass., July 14, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. William J. Nunnally, U.S.N., a daughter, Janet Roy Nunnally.

PAGE.—Born at Letterman Hospital, Presidio, Calif., on Aug. 31, 1919, to the wife of Major Douglas Jenkins Page, U.S.A., a daughter, Blanche Warren Page.

SEARCY.—Born at Waco, Texas, Aug. 27, 1919, to the wife of Capt. C. H. Searcy, 14th Inf., U.S.A., a son, James Fiske Searcy.

SMEALLIE.—Born at New Rochelle, N.Y., Sept. 14, 1919, to the wife of Comdr. J. M. Smellie, U.S.N., a son, John Morris Smellie, jr.

WASHINGTON.—Born at Fort Crockett, Texas, Sept. 4, 1919, to the wife of Major W. C. Washington, Coast Art. U.S.A., a son, William Claus Washington, jr.

MARRIED.

BENOIT—BELL.—At San Diego, Calif., June 27, 1919, Lieut. L. E. Benoit, U.S.A., and Miss Sara Frances Bell.

DOYLE—KERNAN.—At New York city Sept. 15, 1919, Major Joseph A. Doyle, U.S.A., and Miss Jane Donohy Kernan, daughter of Capt. Randal Kernan, U.S.A., retired.

HEWITT—TOPLIFF.—At Afton Lake Farms, N.Y., Sept. 1, 1919, Capt. Leland Haxelton Hewitt, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Kingsland Topliff.

LODER—EVERETT.—At Newton Centre, Mass., Sept. 12, 1919, Lieut. Comdr. Ames Loder, U.S.N., and Miss Madeline Everett.

MOOSE—DONOHUE.—At Garden City, Long Island, N.Y., Sept. 12, 1919, Lieut. Col. William Lewis Moose, jr., Air Service, U.S.A., and Miss Mary Alphonis Donohue.

MULLINIX—O'NEIL.—At New York city Sept. 2, 1919, Lieut. Henry M. Mullinix, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kathryn Frances O'Neil.

MYERS—DOUBLEDAY.—At Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 3, 1919, Lieut. Devereaux M. Myers, U.S.A., and Miss Marjory Doubleday.

LEAHY—CLINTON.—At Hewlett, Long Island, N.Y., Comdr. Lamar R. Leahy, U.S.N., and Miss Margery Hamilton Clinton.

FULLER—GRILLO.—On Sept. 15, 1919, Col. Lawson M. Fuller (major), U.S.A., retired, and Miss Adelaide Grillo.

DIED.

BELL.—Died at Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 17, 1919, Brig. Gen. James M. Bell, U.S.A., retired.

CONNER.—Died at Newark, N.J., Sept. 9, 1919, Capt. Henry Partridge Conner, who served in the Civil War as a volunteer lieutenant in the Navy, and was later with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

IRWIN.—Died at Louisiana, Mo., Sept. 8, 1919, Mrs. Mary J. Irwin, mother of Capt. Charles S. Irwin, Dental Corps, U.S.A.; grandmother of Major J. L. P. Irwin, Dental Corps, U.S.A., and Lieut. Joseph S. Irwin, U.S.A.

LODGE.—Died at Spartanburg, S.C., Sept. 2, 1919, Mrs. Wilton Earle Lodge, wife of William M. Lodge, of Washington, D.C., formerly first lieutenant, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U.S.A.

O'KEEFE.—Died Sept. 13, 1919, Sarah Mary O'Keefe, of Governors Island. Funeral services at St. Cornelius Chapel, Governors Island, on Sept. 16.

POLHEMUS.—Died at Walter Reed Hospital, D.C., Sept. 4, 1919, Capt. George W. Polhemus, Inf., U.S.A.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Sept. 6, 1919.

The 4th Field Artillery entertained with a dance at Camp Stanley recently, honoring Col. and Mrs. Lewis. One of the delightful parties given the latter part of the week at New Brunfels was attended by the Misses Emily and Eleanor Wurzbach, Ethel Tobin, Lucille Wright and Holland Sharpe, Captains Calvin and Culler, Lieutenants Glazebrook, Lester, Gaffey and Callahan.

Col. and Mrs. Cress entertained at their quarters with an attractive luncheon in honor of their daughter, Miss Cornelia Cress. The guests included Misses Cress, Holland Sharpe, Gertrude Negley, Elsie Smith, Ethel Tobin, Eleanor Wurzbach, Petty Smith, Annabell Dilworth and Lottia Jean Stiel. The engagement of Miss Ruth Lucille Benjamin to Major Harrison Herman, 3d Cav., was announced during the week. The wedding is to take place early in October, in New York city. Miss Benjamin is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Leo Benjamin, of this city. Major and Mrs. Laurence D. Collins entertained at dinner Monday in their home in Encino avenue, in honor of Major and Mrs. Harry Ingle, of Camp Norbury. Mr. and Mrs. John Boyle entertained at dinner and bridge Wednesday. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Hiram A. Phillips, Lieut. and Mrs. William Nesbit, Lieut. and Mrs. Goode, Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, Dr. and Mrs. Hill, Capt. J. T.

PEMBROKE HALL HAMPTON VIRGINIA

Boarding and day school for girls and small boys; ten minutes by trolley from Fort Monroe. College preparation. Edith M. Collins, B.S., Principal. Reference, Colonel John A. Lundeen, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Kibler, 23d Inf., will leave the latter part of the week for his home in Maryland. The wedding of Capt. James Henry Bedes Bogman, of the 10th Cavalry, and Miss Marguerite White took place Wednesday evening at the bride's home on Woodlawn avenue. After the ceremony Capt. and Mrs. Bogman left for Kansas City. They will be at home at Fort Leavenworth, where Captain Bogman is on duty. Mrs. Jeffery Keys and little daughter, Virginia, left last week for Wisconsin. They will visit Mrs. Keys' home in Washington, D.C., before returning to San Antonio, where Major Keys is stationed.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Crumell left Saturday for Pillsburg, Kas. Lieutenant Crumell received his discharge, having returned a short while ago with the 36th Division. Miss Annabell Dilworth is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Cress for a few days. Fifty officers of the 2d Division entertained with a dinner-dance Thursday on the roof of the St. Anthony Hotel, San Antonio. The chaperons included Capt. and Mrs. A. E. W. MacManus, Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Beck and Mrs. Sterling Price Adams. Lieut. Col. Dunwoodie Johnson has assumed command of Kelly Field through seniority of rank, relieving Major Bruce B. Butler, who has been in command. Lieutenant Colonel Johnson is in command of the 1st Pursuit Group, which arrived from Mt. Clements, Mich., for station at Kelly Field.

Edgar Tobin, San Antonio's "ace," returned to civil life Tuesday after receiving his discharge from the Army. He gained distinction and fame at the front in France as a flyer and attained the rank of major before he was discharged. He has just returned from border duty. Col. and Mrs. Willis Morris are among the recent arrivals at Fort Sam Houston and are located in quarters No. 10, staff post. Col. and Mrs. Robert Courtney Loving and daughters left last week for Colonel Loving's new station at Fort Douglas.

Lieut. Tobin Rele, who was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and the Belgian Cross for gallantry in action with the 90th Division, arrived in San Antonio last night from his station at Camp Pike, Ark., for a visit of two days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Rele. Miss Cornelia Cress was the guest of honor at a delightful swimming party last evening in the Camp Travis natatorium. Col. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, stationed at Camp Sherman, Ohio, has been assigned as inspector for the Southern Department. Lieuts. Duncan Hodges, K. C. Henion and C. A. Rosendahl entertained with a dinner party Saturday at the Country Club. The party included Misses Holland Sharpe, Adelaide Campbell, Lettie Jean Stiel, Mildred Thatcher, Elsie Schmitt, Capt. W. Banks, Lieutenants Hodges, Henion, Berg and Rosendahl. Major and Mrs. Beyrout entertained Monday evening in their home in honor of their guest, Mrs. R. F. Martin. Mrs. Charles W. Foster, daughter of Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, has arrived in San Antonio and is arranging the General's quarters, No. 6, at Fort Sam Houston, preparatory to the arrival of her mother, who will come here from Burlington, Vt., about Oct. 1. Major General Dickman was the honored guest at the banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce at the Menger Hotel on Thursday evening.

STATE FORCES.

13TH NEW YORK.—COL. SYDNEY GRANT.

Col. Sydney Grant, late U.S.A., who served with distinction in France during the war with Germany and was recently honorably discharged from the Army, is again at the head of his old command, the 13th Coast Artillery of New York. He resumed his old office at the head of the 13th, after a review of the command by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York Guard, on the afternoon of Sept. 13, at the Brooklyn Athletic Field.

The field was filled with enthusiastic spectators, and the 13th paraded with full ranks under Col. Clarence W. Smith, who organized the present regiment after the old 13th was drafted into the Federal Service for the war. He was one of the most successful regimental commanders in the New York Guard, and spent a great deal of time and energy in developing an efficient command. When Colonel Grant returned from the war Col. Smith voluntarily offered to make way for Colonel Grant.

After the command had passed in review before General O'Ryan, it was formed by Colonel Smith in three sides of a square, for parade, and at the conclusion of this ceremony General O'Ryan handed Colonel Grant his commission as colonel of the 13th and handed Colonel Smith his orders transferring him to the Reserve list. The regiment gave three cheers for both colonels, and the large crowd applauded. Colonel Grant then led the regiment in review.

After some interesting regimental athletic games, the regiment returned to its armory. Both Colonels Grant and Smith served many years in the 13th when it was a National Guard command, and both officers were held in great esteem by the officers and men.

23D N.Y.—COL. L. J. PRAEGER.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan has accepted an invitation to review the 23d N.Y. Infantry on Oct. 23. Colonel Praeger has appointed Lieut. Col. Thomas Fairbairn and the captains of the regiment as a special committee to outline the program for the review, which will be given in honor of the 106th Regiment.

It is planned to bring together as many of the members of the 106th Regiment as it is possible to reach. It is also the plan to invite the families of the deceased members to the review and a special effort is to be made to see that these relatives are notified of the approaching affair.

In addition to Major General O'Ryan it is the hope of Colonel Praeger to have present on the evening of the review the four former colonels of the 106th. They are Col. Frank H. Norton, Gen. C. I. Debevoise, Col. William A. Taylor and Col. Franklin V. Ward. Colonel Praeger has sent a personal invitation to all the former colonels asking them to join with the 23d in making this reunion noteworthy.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

G. A. W.—You are entitled to Philippine Campaign badge and ribbon, but must make application therefor to The A.G. This involves correction of your name by relation of your service of fraudulent enlistments. Determination of your pay status depends also upon a correction of your record. Tell your story through the channel.

J. W. C.—The division casualty tables published last February do not show what machine-gun company suffered the greatest casualties. For corrected statistics regarding your organization apply to The A.G.

J. W. R. asks: (1) Are the pay and allowances of a lieutenant (j.g.), Dental Corps, U.S.N., the same as those of a first lieutenant, U.S. Army? (2) Is an officer entitled to have baggage shipped to his home at Government expense?

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upon discharge? (3) A man enlisted at Schofield Barracks, H.T.; was discharged to accept commission in New Jersey; can he claim travel allowances to place of re-enlistment upon discharge from commission, i.e., can he claim travel allowances to Schofield Barracks, H.T.? Answer: (1) Yes. (2) No; see second paragraph of A.R. 1187. (3) No.

W. A. H.—Regarding precedence among Regulars and emergency officers, see G.O. 144, 1917. A Regular in the temporary rank of major ranks an emergency major not of the Regulars.

A. O. W.—Apply to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts regarding your longevity pay. The Navy should have the same benefits as the Army.

C. A. D.—Watch our orders and news paragraphs. At the present the wives of officers recently sent abroad are not permitted to join their husbands.

P. M.—The widow of a soldier, retired, who was a Spanish-American War veteran, is entitled to a pension of \$12. For further information apply to the Pension Commissioner, Washington, D.C.

J. L.—Qualification firing was discontinued during the war. Firing is now being resumed, and qualification pay will be made as before the war.

J. K.—How soon appointments will be made from the 103 eligibles who passed for ordnance guard, Morgan, N.J., we cannot say. Apply to the O.D.

A. J. T.—Regarding your discharge bonus, write to the Zone Finance Officer, Lemon Building, Washington, D.C. Your previous letter may have gone astray. See a local recruiting officer and have a certified copy of your discharge made if you have not already sent one to the Z.F.O.

CAPTAIN, RETIRED, asks: (1) I was retired for physical disability incident to the Service on Nov. 8, 1917, and since Nov. 13, 1917, have been continuously on active duty with R.O.T.C. I have been informed that I will be relieved from active duty on Sept. 1, 1919; on that date I will have completed sixteen years, two months and fifteen days commissioned service, in addition to four years' cadet service. In the event that the Army is increased in the near future will I be entitled to permanent promotion to the grade of major when a captain of Infantry receives his promotion to major after sixteen years, two months and fifteen days service or less? Will I not be entitled to promotion at any time in the future when captains of Infantry receive their promotion after my length of service? Or must I serve as long as my West Point classmates do for their promotion in order to obtain my own? (2) Is there any possibility that retired officers will ever again be permitted or required to perform active duty after present policy of the War Department becomes fully effective? Answer: (1) See the last proviso of Sec. 24, National Defense Act, as amended by the Act of July 1, 1918. Of course, if the proposed plan of promotion by selection, as contained in the Army Reorganization Act now in committee, becomes a law, it would seem that this will vitally affect the question of promotion of retired officers. The Reorganization bill permits the employment of retired officers on active duty as now authorized by law.

C. E. L.—The lists in the monthly directory of the Army show the permanent lineal standing under the various arms. In the August book you are No. 714 in your grade and arm. You will note that nominations for promotion are going to the Senate now. In publishing separations from the Service in Army orders, "to such-and-such a station for discharge" would mean ordinarily that an emergency officer is to be discharged. When it reads "Resignation of his commission as provisional lieutenant is accepted" it means that, this officer at time of his resignation had no emergency rank, and had not qualified for permanent commission in his provisional rank. When it reads "Resignation of his commission as an officer in the Army is accepted" it means that a Regular Army officer holding a permanent commission resigns the same.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The law regarding the bonus to discharged soldiers who entered the war service from Massachusetts was published on page 1598, our issue of July 19. For particulars apply to the Treasurer General of Massachusetts at Boston.

W. T. S.—After discharge from commission, you were entitled to re-enlistment in former non-com. rank in the Permanent Establishment, but if that rank was an emergency one, you could hold that only during the existence of the emergency. With demobilization, naturally the following demotion from the emergency advancements of Regulars. Apply through channel regarding your correct status.

A. G. F.—Married men, although re-enlisted by special permission of the War Department, may not expect a continuance of the family allowance paid during the war. This stops by law not later than one month after the emergency. Submit your other question, as to enlistment in Air Service, to a recruiting officer, or through the channel.

N. C. C.—The Samoan native guard (or Pita Fitas) consists of about seventy-five men, including the fourteen members of the native band, trained by a drill sergeant and a bandmaster of the U.S. Navy.

J. O. C. asks: (1) A man enlisting for seven years on Jan. 27, 1916, and discharged account dependent relatives on Oct. 29, 1916, and re-enlists on March 26, 1917, and serves till May 2, 1919, and re-enlists on July 22, 1919, should he still be in first enlistment period? (2) Why is it that men who put short enlistments in in 1898 got second enlistment pay upon returning and the men from this last war do not? Answer: (1) First period, as you did not serve one full period before re-enlistment of 1919. (2) You are mistaken; unless the enlistment term of 1898 was fully served it did not count as a period.

G. S.—A number of illustrations of the old U.S.S. Constitution under full sail have appeared in books and magazine articles from time to time, but we cannot give you any specific data as to where you can obtain a picture. Perhaps some of our readers can give the desired information.

C. W. H.—We would advise that you submit a claim to the War Department for the difference in your pay. We cannot say whether the comptroller has decided a claim similar to yours or not. It will cost you nothing to state the facts of your case and put in a claim for the money it would seem you are entitled to.

W. V. S.—Write to "The Adjutant General of Missouri," Jefferson City, Mo., for the information you desire.

A. D. H.—The address of the firm you desire we believe is the George Banta Publishing Company, Menasha, Wis.

N. E.—Write to the War Department, Washington, D.C., for the address of the officer you desire, and the designation of the organization he is serving with. It is the only way you can get the information.

E. F. asks: Enlisted March 18, 1914; served in Philippine Islands from May 4, 1914, to Aug. 1, 1916. Am I entitled to double time? Answer: No double time in enlistments entered upon since Aug. 24, 1912.

C. W. O.—Write to The A.G. for information regarding E. J. O'B., who you say is missing since the fight at Argonne Forest, Sept. 12, 1918. All are now accounted for in some manner, and The A.G. should be able to answer your query.

C. W. C.—The rate of pension for widows of retired soldiers or any other soldiers who served in the Spanish-American war is \$12; for the Civil War widows the rate is \$25.

G. J. S.—We are not yet out of the emergency status and so far no orders have been issued to permit enlisted men to wear civilian clothing when off duty.

H. L.—The 57th Infantry is not assigned to a division.

V. J.—We find no record of a 2d Lieut. Thornton York in the Regular Army. Perhaps he was an emergency officer. Ask The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C.

L. V. J.—Divisional insignia were adopted by individual divisions; selection and authorization were not made by the War Department. For partial history of the work of the 5th Division in France see pages 1458, June 21, and 1691, Aug. 9, of this paper. The 5th Division was part of the 1st Army.

F. N. asks: A sergeant, C.A.C., Regular Army, was examined and recommended for a commission in the Q.M.C., but owing to the armistice gets only a commission in the O.R.C. He never served as a lieutenant but holds now said commission (inactive) while retaining his present Regular Army



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status. If he were called to active duty (to attend the prescribed annual training) would he be discharged from the Service because of his being called to active duty, or would he simply be furloughed from his present status and without pay to the Army Reserve and assume the grade actually held by him in the Reserve with pay? Answer: Would not need to be discharged from enlisted status under these circumstances. Could be furloughed to cover the period of training.

S. G. O.—The commissary privileges are not available to the O.R.C. inactive.

W. H. S.—Write to The A.G. regarding your Spanish War discharge bonus and your right to a S.W. medal or badge. State your service.

A. G. R.—Officer appointed from civil life is not entitled to mileage to first station.

SUBSCRIBER.—For service with your squadron of Cavalry at Tampa during Spanish War you are entitled to the Spanish War medal, such as is authorized by the Act of July 1, 1918, for the National Guard, and is now granted likewise to Regulars by general orders of the War Department. Apply to The A.G.

RETIRED MAN.—You may reside abroad, but must keep The A.G. informed of your address, and have permission renewed annually.

E. W.—We have seen it stated that the U.S. mine sweepers may finish their work in the North Sea by November. No definite date has been announced for their cessation of operations.

E. S.—Officers of the U.S.N.R.F. may not be appointed to commissions in the Navy except as temporary officers. Regarding appointments and transfers in the U.S.N.R.F. see the regulations or apply to the Bureau of Navigation.

A. C. Z. asks: In your issue of Aug. 2, 1919, a paragraph states that Mr. Laverne W. Noyes of Chicago, has left a large sum for the education of soldiers and sailors and their dependents. Who are the trustees of this fund? Answer: We suggest that you apply to the Probate Court, Chicago.

J. F. B. asks: When I was drafted I overstated my age four years. I have been in the Army twenty-two months, including seventeen months in France. Never was court-martialed. Could I change my age in the Army without having any trouble? Answer: Apply through channel for correction.

A. J. Z. asks: (1) Re-enlisted April 6, 1917; discharged June 15, 1919, and re-enlisted for three years. Am I entitled to a re-enlistment pay? (2) Will there be any examination for quartermaster sergeant (senior grade) this year? Answer: (1) No. (2) Ask the Q.M.G.

H. L.—You cannot re-enlist until discharged from current enlistment. You may be discharged for purpose of re-enlistment. Apply through channel.

M. H. L.—Regular Army officers who resign do not receive travel allowance home.

E. F. E.—As we stated in our issue of Aug. 2, the War Department on July 25 ordered a distinctive mark on the uniform of enlisted men who have held commissions in the Army. The order directs that a new provision be added to Special Regulations 41, Par. 96, Insignia on Sleeves, to provide that enlisted men who have served on active duty as commissioned officers in the Army of the United States, and whose commissioned service was terminated honorably, are authorized to wear a band of forest green braid, one-half inch wide, on both sleeves of the service coat, the lower edge of the braid to be three inches from the end of the sleeve.

FRISCO.—Write to the Director of Finance, War Department, regarding Liberty Bond subscribed and paid for while in the Service.

W. J. S. asks: (1) We have been told that men returning from China and the Philippines were entitled to gold service stripes for service overseas during the war. Is this right? (2) Is there any service bar for China for the time March, 1915, to March, 1918? Answer: (1) Incorrect; China and the Philippines were not in our war zone. (2) The Victory ribbon goes to all in the Service during this war. See G.O.

48. The silver chevron for service outside the war zone is still authorized.

E. M.—When you are furloughed to the Reserve you will receive the \$60 bonus, the same as the emergency men are receiving on discharge.

M. H. L.—Apply to the Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., regarding homestead claims.

A. E. T.—When you have served sixteen years in the Navy you may be transferred to the Reserve at end of enlistment. A man who has served twenty years may be transferred as soon as the twenty years are up.

GUESSING.—See Sec. 30 of the proposed Army Reorganization bill on page 1696, our issue of Aug. 9, which would make it possible to appoint officers who have served in this war and are not over forty years old.

C. M. J.—No ribbons for service on the transports in 1899-1901. The Victory ribbon for the Navy will be obtained by the Navy Department from the Army supply and will be ready for issue soon, as told in our issue of Aug. 23.

C. M.—Service at Fort Sam Houston was not border service. F. A. B.—If you entered your fifth period by enlistment of Aug. 16, 1913, your fifth ended Aug. 15, 1917, while you were in a temporary commissioned status, and by reason of discharge from commission May 2, 1919, and re-enlistment you should now be in your sixth period for pay.

F. A. K.—The Army does not pay pensions. That is the province of the Pension Commissioner's Office. If your father has not received a reply, let him apply again to the Commissioner of Pensions.

T. D.—Panama Canal Zone does not count as foreign service for pay or double for retirement. The recent order issued by the War Department relating to a foreign service officer roster has no bearing on pay or retirement.

J. C. E. asks: The National Defense Act gave Infantry the position of sergeant bugler. Has this position been discontinued since that time? Recent tables of organization does not include that rank; still many regiments have retained same. Answer: We find them in Tables of Organization. Look again.

J. C.—Be patient. Congress has before it a bill that, if passed, will give bonus and travel pay to those discharged for purpose of re-enlisting.

SUBSCRIBER asks: (1) Will a soldier who was discharged to accept commission and received no travel pay get his travel pay when discharged from commission? (2) To whom could I write for full information concerning a soldier taking up or homesteading Government land? Answer: (1) To place of acceptance of commission only. (2) Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

F. L. B.—Apply to the Pension Commissioner, Washington, D.C., for the law applicable to widow of Civil War veteran who served from Aug. 10, 1863, to July 21, 1864.

V. M.—Apply to The A.G. as to what medals and ribbons you earned. State your service.

J. D. asks: What provision has been made for retirement of naval reserve officers disabled in line of duty? What is the law applicable? Answer: See personnel provisions of the Act of July 1, 1918. "No member of the N.R.F. shall be eligible for retirement other than for physical disability incurred in line of duty."

J. H. S. asks: My shooting pay was stopped April 1, 1918, without known authority for same. I qualified as marksman June 25, 1916, and in March, 1917. Am I entitled to shooting pay from April, 1918, to date? Answer: No; for one year only from last qualification.

SUBSCRIBER.—As to your right to qualification pay, apply through channel. A green braid is to be worn on the sleeve of service coat as an insignia for enlisted men discharged from U.S. Army, temporary commission, and re-enlisted in the former grades, showing that they held commissions during the war.

J. N. G. and E. T. L.—The Mexican Border Medal (National Guard and Regulars) is for service on the border in the years 1916 and 1917. The Adjutant General determines claims to the medal.

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WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Sept. 13, 1919.

Major Gen. and Mrs. James W. McAndrew returned yesterday after a week's absence in New York city. General McAndrew is a very busy man, for in addition to his many duties on this post, he virtually has charge of the 1st Division parade to take place in Washington on Sept. 17. The city is being decorated and the preparations reminds one of inauguration times. An immense arch is being constructed at the entrance of Pennsylvania avenue from Fifteenth street at the corner of the U.S. Treasury Building, that extends across the avenue. It is white, of handsome design and looks substantial. It is proposed to keep this standing for several months in honor, first of General Pershing and the men of the 1st Division, and then of the many distinguished guests of the nation that will be visitors to the city during the coming months.

Mrs. Sanford H. Wadhams left Thursday to spend a week or ten days with her mother, Mrs. E. C. Atkins, at Indianapolis, Ind., and later visit Col. and Mrs. Wadhams. A shopping party consisting of Mrs. Edward R. Lewis, Mrs. Neil J. Thorud and Mrs. Howard spent a day of this week in Baltimore. Miss Dorothy Heintzelman, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman, was hostess at a swimming party on Tuesday afternoon. Among the guests were Misses Claxton, McIlhenny, Lieutenant Vidmer, Mdsn. Harmon Reeside, who is spending his annual leave from the U.S. Naval Academy with his parents in the city; Mr. Graham Hodges, Colonel McDell and Dr. Donald McKnew. The party went to near the General Staff College on this reservation, where there is splendid swimming in the Potomac River. Miss Heintzelman entertained her guests at supper at her home. Comdr. and Mrs. Peterson, U.S.N., chaperoned the party.

Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman went to New York on Tuesday and returned last evening, having been a guest at the Waldorf-Astoria. It is intimated that with the coming of cooler weather hops at the Officers' Club building will commence and a gay season of social activities will be in order. Officers and their families are just beginning to become settled, having unpacked their effects and located in their new quarters on the lines. There are two distinct lines on this post, both of equal value and distinction, the only difference being in the size of the quarters. Officers with small families prefer the houses on the east side, while those with more children or guests like the west side quarters. They are separated by the parade ground. Officers acting as instructors at the General Staff College, for the most part, are inhabitants of the west side. Gen. and Mrs. W. B. Burt preferred living on the east side in a smaller house, two-story and so comfortable and attractive, to No. 14 on the west side that was assigned him, so an exchange was effected.

FORT MYER.

Fort Meyer, Va., Sept. 10, 1919.

Mrs. McNamee, wife of Col. Michel M. McNamee, who has been here for some time, left last week for New York, where she will be the guest of Mrs. S. Ide Kraft. Lieut. and Mrs. Kitts have returned to the post after spending some time in New Jersey visiting relatives. They have as their guests the Misses Rickall of New Jersey. Capt. P. J. Matte, 8d Cav., had as his week-end guest his sister, Miss Matte, of Washington.

Mr. Lewis March, son of Gen. Peyton C. March, left last week for Culver, Ind., to attend the Culver Military Academy. Mrs. Weeks, wife of Capt. J. W. Weeks, accompanied by her small daughter, Margaret, left last week to visit relatives in Philadelphia. Mrs. Griffin, wife of Lieut. Col. G. E. Griffin, and Miss Griffin had as their week-end guests Lieutenant Colonel Van Dever, who recently returned from France. Lieut. Lewis Bondurant, of the Q.M. Corps, who has been stationed here for some time as assistant to Major Gray, post quartermaster, left on Sunday for Mississippi, having received his discharge from the Army.

Major Joseph M. Swing, aid to Gen. Peyton C. March, has returned to the post from Mountain Lake Park, Md., where he spent some time. Major Swing will be joined later by Mrs. Swing. Lieutenant Cuthbert, 3d Cav., who has been with the regiment for some time and who served with it in France, received his discharge from the Army and left last week for his home. Lieut. Richard Berkle, who accompanied the troops from here to New York as supply officer, came down to spend the week-end with his family. Miss St. John, of New York, who spent some time here with her brother, Capt. Adrian St. John, returned to her home the first of the week.

Capt. Armand Durant, 19th Field Artillery, has taken quarters No. 8. Miss Hepburn, who has been the guest of Mrs. M. K. Cunningham, left last week to visit in Virginia. Lieut. Col. William O. Reed, Capt. Arthur Thayer and Lieut. Richard Berkle, all of the 3d Cavalry, accompanied the troops from this post to New York for the 1st Division parade, will return on Thursday. Capt. John R. W. Diehl, 3d Cavalry, had as his week-end guest his sister, Miss Diehl, of Philadelphia. Lieut.

John Anderson, of the Quartermaster Corps, left the first of the week for New York to attend the 1st Division parade. Capt. J. W. Weeks, adjutant of the 3d Cavalry, left by motor this week for Philadelphia to join Mrs. Weeks for a short visit. Mrs. Durant has arrived on the post to spend some time with her son, Captain Durant, of the 19th Field Artillery. Major Calven De Witt returned the first of the week after a short visit in New York. The bachelor officers of the post will entertain on Thursday with a dinner-dance at the club house. This will make the third dinner-dance of the series the bachelor officers have arranged.

Mr. Philip Cunningham, eldest son of Mrs. M. K. Cunningham, left on Wednesday to attend St. Mary's Military Academy in Maryland. Capt. Adrian St. John, 3d Cavalry, has received a detail in the Ordnance Department and will leave shortly to take up his new duties. Major Beverly F. Brown has been assigned to the 19th Field Artillery here and will relieve Major W. C. Lattimore, at present in command of the regiment. Lieut. Archibald D. Fiske, 19th Field Art., has been made mess officer and taken over the duties, relieving Capt. Adrian St. John, who has been in charge for some time. Major Calven De Witt will leave here shortly, having received orders sending him to Fort Riley, Kas., to attend the mounted service school. Mrs. I. S. de Kraft, who has been the house guest for some time of Mrs. McNamee, wife of Col. Michael M. McNamee, has returned to her home in New York.

Major Gray, the post quartermaster here, left last week to spend some time in Philadelphia. The troops of the 1st Division will begin arriving from New York on Thursday morning, to participate in the parade to be held at Washington on Sept. 17. A number of officers and enlisted men of the division will be quartered on the post during their stay. Chaplain Hal C. Head, 3d Cavalry, who has been stationed here since the regiments arrived and who served for some time with it in France, left last week for Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. The loss of Chaplain Head is greatly regretted here by his many friends, as he was well liked on the post and in the city. Chaplain Ignatius Fealy, of the Field Artillery, is at present acting post chaplain. It is hoped that when the vacancy occurs here it may be filled by Chaplain Head.

Col. Lloyd M. Brett, commandant here, is making great improvements at the post. The officers' club house is at present being redecorated on the exterior and interior. Colonel Brett is a great horseman and has had improvements made in the stables and corrals here. The horses of the regiment are in splendid condition, due to the untiring efforts of Colonel Brett. Capt. H. J. Duffey, who recently returned from France, has been house guest of Capt. Adrian St. John. Capt. Charles H. Gerhardt, son of Col. Charles Gerhardt, is a guest at the post.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 9, 1919.

Some of the officers of the U.S.S. Neptune had a launch party to the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canals on Sunday, which included Mrs. W. H. Terry, Miss Grace Terry, Miss Enright, Miss Wilson, Miss Rangeley, Lieutenants Rangeley, Geis, O'Brien, Ensign Lobough and Paymaster Long.

The hospital ship Adrian, Lieutenant Parker commanding, which has been under repairs at the yard, has sailed for Boston.

Rear Admiral Charles Wilson Dyson, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Washington, was visitor to the yard last Friday, calling on Capt. B. F. Hutchison, commandant, and Read Admiral R. M. Watt, of the Industrial Department. Major Gen. J. A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., who was with the Marines in France, Mrs. Lejeune and Misses Laura and Eugenia Lejeune, their daughters, are guests of Mrs. Lejeune's mother, Mrs. Claude Murdaugh, in Portsmouth.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. L. W. Sprattling had a lawn party Friday evening for Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Hutchison. Other guests were Rear Admirals and Mesdames Fechteler and Watt, Col. and Mrs. W. N. McKelvy, U.S.M.C., Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Brumby, Capt. and Mrs. N. E. Irwin, Comdr. and Mrs. C. G. Smith, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. K. O. Melhorn, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Shepherd, Lieut. and Mrs. Archie Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Millard, of Washington, Mrs. J. G. Quinby, Misses Margaret and Sarah Sprattling, Rear Admiral George M. Cooke and Mr. David Sprattling.

Mrs. L. M. Schmidt and children, who have been spending two months in Illinois and Wisconsin, have returned to their home in Portsmouth. Mdsn. C. Fearnie Macklin, U.S.N., who has been the guest of Mdsn. Jack Upshur at his home, Graydon Park, has left for his home, Catonsville, Ind. Mrs. George Wilson and little granddaughter, Mary Stokes Wilson, have left for Annapolis, where they will spend the winter with Lieut. George Barry Wilson, who is on duty there. Mdsn. Frederick L. Riddle, of Annapolis, is spending September with his mother, Mrs. James Riddle, at Ocean View. Lieut. G. T. Gammon, U.S.M.C., of Los Angeles, Calif., is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Gammon, Twenty-eighth street.

Mrs. B. F. Hutchison, who has been spending some time in the Adirondacks, has returned to her home in the yard, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Franz, U.S.N., have arrived here, where

Lieutenant Franz has been assigned for duty. Capt. D. J. Grow, Med. Corps, will relieve Comdr. S. S. Rodman, Med. Corps, as medical officer of the navy yard.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hyslop have announced the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Edith, to Mr. W. Nivison Waller, Jr., son of Mr. William Nivison Waller, and the late Mrs. Waller, and nephew of Col. Litchton T. Waller, U.S.M.C. The wedding will take place in October.

Major Renato Tittoni, U.S.M.C., was the week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Henry N. Manney, Jr., Marine Barracks. Mr. David Sprattling, son of Med. Dir. and Mrs. L. W. Sprattling, has left for Alabama to enter the university there.

NORFOLK ARMY SUPPLY BASE.

Army Supply Base, Norfolk, Va., Sept. 11, 1919.

Headquarters, Port of Embarkation, has just completed its movement from Newport News, Va., to the Army base. Offices have been established in Warehouse No. 4, near the offices of Col. F. B. Edwards, commanding officer, Army Supply Base.

Company M, 12th Inf., has arrived at the base, making a total of five companies of the 12th Inf. stationed here now. The other companies are A, B, C, D and 1st Battalion headquarters, commanded by Major Paul Crank.

On Sept. 1 Major and Mrs. Crank gave a dinner party at the officers' mess to Capt. and Mrs. William R. Dwyer and 1st Lieut. and Mrs. H. Lester Barrett. Capt. Richard Fairchild gave an informal dance to the officers and ladies of the post. Sept. 6, Lieut. and Mrs. H. Lester Barrett gave a dinner party to Major and Mrs. Clark and Lieutenant Hobby.

Lieut. Merideth House, 12th Inf., has just returned from the inter-allied games in France. Lieutenant House was decorated by the King of Montenegro while in France. He placed in the low hurdles and was presented with the bronze medal of the inter-allied games. Lieuts. Virgil E. Caldwell and Walter Boon have been transferred to the 2d Battalion and to station at Camp Hill, Newport News, Va.

Company B, 12th Inf., gave a dance at the hostess house Friday night. Tuesday the troops were reviewed by Major Paul Crank. Captain Fairchild led the battalion.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 15, 1919.

Thursday evening Col. and Mrs. Ottosen entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Oldfield Gen. and Mrs. Fred Hamilton, Mr. Hart and Miss Ingles. Gen. and Mrs. Chamberlaine left Tuesday for Washington. For General Hagood, Col. and Mrs. Ottosen gave a dinner Friday. Those asked to meet him were Major and Mrs. Lloyd and Mrs. Waters. Mrs. Waters, who has been visiting Major and Mrs. Lloyd, returned Saturday to her home in Des Moines. Col. and Mrs. Oldfield had a bench party on Saturday for their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton and Mr. Hart. The latter left Monday to take up his studies at Colgate.

Col. and Mrs. Cullen celebrated their wedding anniversary Thursday with a dinner for General Cronkhite, Major and Mrs. Eugene Milburn and Mrs. C. S. Cullen, of Richmond. Mrs. Flannigan, wife of Captain Flannigan, has left for a visit to her home in Georgia prior to her leaving with Captain Flannigan for their new station in Honolulu. In honor of Gen. and Mrs. Hagood a large reception and dance was held Friday at Camp Eustis. A large party from Fort Monroe attended. Mrs. Alfred Greenhalgh, of Washington, D.C., was the week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Cullen. Two young lady visitors in the post are Miss Grimm, sister of Captain Grimm, and Miss Schaefer, of Delaware City, sister of Captain Schaefer. Mrs. Dennis, who has been touring through New England, returned Saturday. Mrs. Foote, mother of Major Foote, is visiting at her home in Boston.

Capt. and Mrs. Morris had a birthday party Wednesday evening for their young daughter, to which all her little playmates were invited. Lieut. G. B. Aigeltinger, who is a West Point graduate, has resigned his commission and left the post last week.

Camp Stuart and the Army base at Newport News are being abandoned this week, the base being transferred to Norfolk.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., Sept. 14, 1919.

The weekly dances for the officers and their families and nurses at the Castle are much enjoyed. The invitations are for the post only. The Fort Porter orchestra furnishes good music for these informal affairs. The Army and Navy field day at Crystal Beach last Wednesday was a decided success. The silver loving cup prize was won by the Navy, Fort Porter capturing the second prize. The Fort Porter men gave a dance at Elmwood Hall on Friday, at which Col. and Mrs. Edward Bastion and a number of officers were at the opening dance.

A handsome banquet was given at the 74th Armory by forty-five officers Thursday evening in honor of Gen. Newton E. Tamm. A life-size portrait of himself was presented to the general. The portrait will be duplicated for the walls of the 74th Army Headquarters. An order has been received by Col. Lyman P. Hubbell to reorganize the National Guard. The new regiment will be designated as the 65th Field Artillery.

Miss Martha Hill, of Delaware avenue, accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Stayer, of Fort Niagara, left recently to join Col. Edgar Stayer, chief of Motor Transport Corps, in France. Miss Anna Pendleton, daughter of Colonel Pendleton, of Washington, has returned home, having spent August with friends on the Lake Shore and visiting Mrs. D. D. Mitchell. Miss Adeline Pendleton is with friends in Buffalo for a few days. Mrs. Oscar Straub and Miss Dorothy Straub are in Buffalo. Mrs. Straub gave a dinner at the Buffalo Club for her daughter and Mr. Brigham, to whom she is engaged, on Saturday.

CAMP TRAVIS.

Camp Travis, Texas, Sept. 4, 1919.

Major Gen. John Biddle, the new commander of Camp Travis, was guest of honor at a dinner party given by Mrs. O. P. Adams on Aug. 29, other guests being Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Ayres, Mrs. N. M. Clements, Misses Parker and Adams, Col. L. J. Fleming and Mr. Hubert Loeffler. Capt. and Mrs. A. F. W. McManus entertained on Aug. 29 with a picnic supper at the West Texas Military Academy, honoring Mrs. L. K. Nash, of Los Angeles, house guest of Mrs. B. L. Naylor. Preceding the supper the guests enjoyed a plunge in the West Texas swimming pool.

Mrs. R. L. Fain, wife of Major Fain, left yesterday for a several weeks' visit in Dallas and Fort Worth. Capt. Maurice Kelly, of Camp Dodge, Ia., has been the guest of his mother, Mrs. A. E. Kelly, in the city.

The auction sale of halters and harness at Camp Travis on Monday, conducted by Major E. N. Purvis, zone surplus supply officer, netted the Government \$65,000.

The officers' hop at the post open-air pavilion on Wednesday evening was a great success. The 14th Cavalry band played a good program of dance music.

The wedding of Capt. L. Garland Lyman, U.S.A., and Miss Mary O. Grant took place Aug. 28 in the Episcopal Church, San Antonio, Texas. Chaplain Smith, assisted by Rev. E. Gates, pastor of the church, officiated. Miss Elizabeth Grant was maid of honor and Lieut. Fred Gerry was best man. After Sept. 1 Capt. and Mrs. Lyman will be at home at 1823 Saunders avenue, San Antonio.

General Biddle left Aug. 27 for Aransas Pass. A number of years ago General Biddle directed the rivers and harbors improvement there.

Lieut. Col. Frederic W. Hinrichs, who for the past year has been commanding officer at the San Antonio Arsenal, left this week for his home near Rochester, N.Y. Before being recalled into the Army he was professor of applied mechanics in the University of Rochester, having been retired from the Regular Army for disability due to failing health and was retired as a captain. Lieut. Col. R. N. Bodine, formerly stationed at the arsenal here, has been named as Colonel Hinrichs' successor and has arrived to take command.

Two more famous American flying squadrons have arrived at Kelly Field—the 94th, commanded by Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, and the 95th. The 1st Surveillance Group, the 1st Bombing Group and the 1st Pursuit Group have their home station at Kelly Field.

The officers of the 4th Field Artillery entertained with a



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regimental dance in their club rooms at Camp Stanley this week, honoring Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. T. Lewis. Among the guests were Misses Sharpe, Pancoast, Wheat, Fryor, Schmidt, Jennings, Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Hal Browne, Captain Hornaday, Capt. and Mrs. Day, Capt. and Mrs. McCollister and Capt. and Mrs. Dorian.

Capt. David W. McNabb, who until recently lived in San Antonio, was shot in the side of his head by a Mexican on Sept. 3 while on patrol duty near Laredo, Texas. He is expected to recover. Lieut. B. F. Johnson, who was with Captain McNabb, made a forced landing, and the wounded officer was carried to Laredo for treatment.

Col. and Mrs. Irving W. Rand left Camp Travis Sept. 3 for Spokane, Wash., called there by the serious illness of Mrs. William Ewing, mother of Mrs. Rand.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Sept. 9, 1919.

Brig. Gen. B. A. Poore arrived on Sept. 5 to take command of the post. Col. M. M. McNamee, 15th Cav., has been post commander since the departure of Gen. J. P. O'Neal in August. Word has been received that the composite troop, M.G. detachment and band of the 15th Cavalry have arrived in Douglas, Wyo., having marched from Fort Russell to take part in the Douglas fair. The composite troop was also at the Wheatland fair and gave exhibitions in fancy riding and drill which resulted in a number of recruits being obtained for the regiment. Major Warren Dean is in charge of the detachment.

Mrs. H. A. Meyer, wife of Capt. H. A. Meyer, 15th Cavalry, and children arrived from New York Sept. 5. Captain Meyer was stationed at Fort Russell in 1910. Major Herman A. Servitt is leaving for a month's leave Sept. 10. He expects to spend most of his time in California. The ladies' class in equestrian, conducted by Major W. M. Modisette, is progressing nicely. The ladies of the post are taking an unusual amount of interest in the instruction and it is expected will carry off the honors in the dress hunt this fall. A formal hop was held at post headquarters Friday night and thoroughly enjoyed by the officers and ladies of the post and by their friends in Cheyenne.

CAMP DODGE.

Camp Dodge, Iowa, Sept. 9, 1919.

The President and Mrs. Wilson were visitors in Des Moines on Saturday and Sunday, and a military escort from the camp formed the guard of honor for the Commander-in-Chief. Brig. Gen. E. B. Babbitt, commanding officer at Camp Dodge, represented military circles in connection with the committee which welcomed the President to Iowa. Capt. John C. Walker was in command of the detachment of the 2d Infantry, forming the parade from the railroad station to the Coliseum.

The state convention of the American Legion took place last week at the Fort Des Moines hotel and the Coliseum, and was attended by many officers on duty locally. Former Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt addressed the delegates.

The officers' dances at the Army Club, in Des Moines, are to be held Tuesday evenings hereafter instead of on Fridays. These parties under the auspices of the War Camp Community Service have proved a great success.

Major Lord, director of educational and vocational training, has completed the outline of a course in wireless telegraphy, to last about six months. The educational features already adopted have been used to influence re-enlistments and recruiting.

Brigade schools have been organized in the 4th Division, and a program for the renewed training of officers and men has been worked out. With the return to the division of officers who took leaves upon their arrival in the States, the reorganization of the division is progressing very rapidly.

Recent orders reducing the personnel of the demobilization group have caused the discontinuance of three detachments. The remaining detachments are commanded by Captains Hicks, Rollins and Hunt.

A new golf tournament for the officers of the camp will begin this week. There are eighty entries for this new series of games.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 77-78.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. A. Cronkhite to Washington and report to Chief of Coast Artillery for duty in connection with the classification of commissioned personnel of the Coast Artillery Corps. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Major Gen. W. B. McNair is honorably discharged as major general, U.S.A., only, to take effect Oct. 6, 1919. (Sept. 10, War D.)

Major Gen. A. W. Brewster, U.S.A., is honorably discharged as major general, U.S.A., only, Sept. 30, 1919. (Sept. 10, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged as brigadier generals, U.S.A., only, to take effect Sept. 30, 1919: Brig. Gens. W. A. Bethel, A. McIntyre, R. C. Davis and F. Conner. (Sept. 10, War D.)

Major Gen. W. M. Wright, U.S.A., from command of Camp Dodge, Iowa, to take station in Washington. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Brig. Gen. R. E. Noble, M.C., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board, appointed to meet at Washington, D.C., vice Col. F. A. Winter, M.C., relieved. (Sept. 12, War D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. P. C. MARCH, C.S.

The following officers are relieved from detail as members of the G.S.C.: Col. W. E. Gillmore and Lieut. Col. L. P. Horsfall, G.S. (Sept. 10, War D.)

Col. G. L. Townsend, G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of the G.S.C. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Major C. C. Stokely, G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of the G.S.C. (Sept. 12, War D.)

The following officers are relieved from detail as members of the G.S.C. and are detailed for duty with the M.T.C.: Col. J. A. Mack, F.A.; Lieut. Col. R. W. Case, Inf. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Lieut. Col. C. H. Rice, G.S., to Camp Funston, Kas., for duty as G-3, 7th Div. (Sept. 12, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Lieut. Col. G. C. Saffarans, A.G.D., is assigned to duty as department adjutant Southeastern Department and to Charleston for duty. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Col. A. F. Brewster, A.G., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty as adjutant. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Major J. N. Merrill, A.G.D., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Major A. J. Steinhart, A.G.D., Camp Meade, Md., to Camp Eustis, Va., in connection with the investigation of charges against an Army field clerk at Camp Eustis in collecting and retaining pay of Major Steinhart. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Col. G. M. Holley, A.G., to Charleston, S.C., Southeastern Dept., for duty. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Col. J. W. Craig, A.G., from duty with the War Plans Div., G.S., and report to The A.G. of the Army for duty. (Sept. 12, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major H. A. Stuart to President, San Francisco, Calif.; Capt. T. W. Stemmler, Jr., to Camp Stephen D. Little, Nogales, Ariz.; Capt. M. Benjamin to Columbus, Ohio; Capt. W. M. Ralston to Washington; Capt. R. F. Foote to Camp Dodge, Iowa. (Sept. 10, War D.)

Capt. W. E. O. Clifford, Q.M.C., to Washington for duty. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major P. G. Hoyt to Camp Devens, Mass.; Capt. O. D. Ford to Camp Gordon, Ga.; Capt. G. N. Watson to Atlanta, Ga.; Capt. F. A. Smith to Washington, relieving Capt. F. J. Trahand, Q.M.C.; Capt. J. W. Llewellyn to Washington; Capt. M. E. Toews to Camp Grant, Ill.; Capt. J. M. Story to Washington. (Sept. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. G. Knight, Q.M.C., attached to M.T.C., to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for duty. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Promotion of Lieut. Col. H. J. Gallagher, Q.M.C., to colonel in the Q.M.C., U.S.A., Permanent Establishment, Aug. 12, 1919, is announced. (Sept. 15, War D.)

Promotion of Lieut. Col. J. Canby, Q.M.C., to colonel in the Q.M.C., Permanent Establishment, Aug. 13, 1919, is announced. (Sept. 15, War D.)

Capt. W. E. Fliinn, Q.M.C., to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (Sept. 13, War D.)

The appointment of 1st Lieut. H. L. Merritt, Q.M.C., as second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, with rank from Sept. 16, 1919, is announced. (Sept. 15, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. (s.g.) E. Vinekeroff, Q.M.C., will be placed on retired list at Camp Dix, N.J., and to home. (Sept. 10, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. (s.g.) H. J. Leary, Q.M.C., School for Bakers and Cooks, will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Grant, Ill., and to home. (Sept. 9, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class W. E. Hamilton, Q.M.C., will be placed on retired list at Camp Dix, N.J., and to home. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class W. E. Harding, Q.M.C., will be placed upon retired list at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and to home. (Sept. 9, War D.)

Sergt. J. T. Danford, M.C., will be placed on retired list at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and to home. (Sept. 12, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Capt. J. Haas, M.C., to Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y., General Hospital No. 41, for duty. (Sept. 10, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major G. E. Clay to the Surgeon General of the Army; Major J. F. McGill to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., U.S. Disciplinary Barracks; Major O. W. Pinkston to Fort McKinley, Me.; Capt. L. J. Ward to Fox Hills, Staten Island, General Hospital No. 41; Capt. G. E. Phipps to Fort Riley, Kas., Camp Funston; Capt. H. P. Routh to Little Rock, Ark., Camp Pike; Capt. A. Mileau, Jr., to Park Field, Millington, Tenn., Air Service Flying School; Capt. B. F. Haines to Carlisle, Pa., Hospital No. 31; 1st Lieut. F. L. Newman to Aberdeen, Md., Proving Ground. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. R. L. Cook to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, about Sept. 30; Major O. L. Banks to Fort McHenry, Md., General Hospital No. 2; Capt. A. J. Greco to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Capt. J. J. McDonald with Chemical Warfare Service, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; 1st Lieut. O. E. Case to Fort Thomas, Ky.; 1st Lieut. J. G. McGillicuddy about Sept. 15 to Fort Porter, N.Y., Gen. Hospital No. 4; 1st Lieut. C. W. Brunningham to Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y., Hospital No. 41. (Sept. 9, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. J. O. Gregory to Chicago, Ill.; Major W. A. Frankland to West Point, Miss.; Payne Field; Capt. H. M. O'Reilly to Hampton, Va., General Hospital No. 43; 1st Lieut. J. J. Lancer to Fort Omaha, Neb., Army Balloon School, as flight surgeon. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Col. W. F. Truby, M.C., will report in person to Brig. Gen. R. E. Noble, M.C., president Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination by the board. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Col. E. R. Schreiner to Acetank, Va., Camp A. A. Humphreys, as camp surgeon. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Lieut. Col. F. F. Hutchins, M.C., to Washington, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for duty. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. O. A. Cibelius, M.C. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. P. B. Johnson, M.C. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Resignations by 1st Lieut. H. M. Andrew and Capt. A. B. Pavy, M.C. (Regular Army), of commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Sergt. G. Chambers, Med. Dept., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., and to home. (Sept. 9, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Capt. B. M. Epps, D.C., to Williamsbridge, N.Y., General Hospital No. 1, for duty. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Capt. L. A. Gould, D.C., to Fort McHenry, Md., General Hospital No. 2, for duty. (Sept. 12, War D.)

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First Lieut. G. E. Pendarris, D.C., to San Diego, Calif. (Sept. 10, War D.)

First Lieut. E. W. Smith, D.C., to Baltimore, Md., for duty. (Sept. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. P. A. Tyler, D.C., to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., General Hospital No. 30, for duty. (Sept. 11, War D.)

The following changes of station of officers of Dental Corps are ordered: Capt. C. A. Couplin from duty at Fort Kamehameha to temporary duty at Department Hospital, Honolulu; Capt. C. J. Gaynor from duty at Schofield Barracks to duty at Fort Kamehameha. (Aug. 27, H.D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

The probational appointment in V.O. of Reg. Army of Probational 2d Lieut. G. B. Huse as assistant veterinarian is made permanent. (Sept. 11, War D.)

The probational appointment in V.O. of Reg. Army of Prob. 2d Lieut. W. De V. Faison as assistant veterinarian is hereby made permanent. (Sept. 13, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Capt. F. H. Thomas, San. C., to Colonia, N.J., General Hospital No. 3, for duty. (Sept. 12, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Officers of C.E. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. M. P. Fox to Camp Meade, Md., Engr. officer of provisional brigade of Inf. being organized; Capt. E. E. Hall to Denver, Colo., General Hospital No. 21; Capt. M. G. Marling to Camp Meade, Md., as aid to Brig. Gen. W. H. Sage. (Sept. 10, War D.)

Col. J. B. Cavanaugh, Engrs., U.S.A., is, in addition to his other duties, appointed division Engr. of the Northern Pacific Division, effective upon the retirement from active service of Col. George A. Zinn, C.E. (Sept. 9, C.E.)

Col. R. P. Howell, C.E., to Little Rock, Ark., for duty. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Capt. G. D. Fish, C.E., from station in Hawaiian Dept. to Washington to Chief of Engineers. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Capt. A. A. Keeler, C.E., is assigned to duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers and to station in Washington. (Sept. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. E. Jenkins, C.E., to Washington for duty with the Military Intelligence Division. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Promotion of Capt. R. S. A. Dougherty, C.E., to major in the Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. (Permanent Establishment), rank from Aug. 5, 1919, is announced. (Sept. 15, War D.)

Resignation by H. N. Bartlett, C.E., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st lieut. is accepted. (Sept. 12, War D.)

The resignation by Major R. S. A. Dougherty, C.E. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 11, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Par. 9, S.O. 203-O, Aug. 29, 1919, War D., relieving Lieut. Col. F. W. Bowley, O.D., from duty at Fort Sill and directing him to proceed to Des Moines, Iowa, is revoked. (Sept. 10, War D.)

Par. 168, S.O. 208-O, War D., Sept. 5, 1919, relieving Major M. H. Daly, O.D., from duty at Chicago, Ill., and directing him to proceed to Fig Point, Va., is revoked. (Sept. 10, War D.)

Major E. T. Robinson, O.D., to San Antonio, Texas, for duty. (Sept. 10, War D.)

Officers detailed as first lieutenants in Ordnance Dept. to Watertown, Mass., Watertown Arsenal, for duty: Capt. W. F. Van Der Hyden, I. A. Crump, C. H. Mengor, F. C. Shaffer, T. O. Dickson, Jr., 1st Lieut. G. L. Ordeman, M. H. Davis, W. J. Wilson and F. W. Penn. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Officers detailed as student officers in Ordnance Dept. for a period of two years and to Aberdeen, Md., for duty: Capt. J. C. Vickery, J. O. Hoskins, M. M. Serum, D. W. Craig, 1st Lieut. W. W. Murphy, K. L. Holmes-Brown and 2d Lieut. R. A. Hicks. (Sept. 10, War D.)

Officers detailed as student officers in Ordnance Dept. for a period of two years and to Watertown, Mass., for duty: Capt. E. A. O'Hara, B. M. Abbott, A. Vollmer, 1st Lieut. J. W.

(Continued on next page.)

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(Continued from preceding page.)

Walters, A. D. Stoddard, H. L. Miller, W. H. Soderhelm and 2d Lieut. G. G. Eddy. (Sept. 11, War D.)
Officers detailed in O.D. and to Aberdeen, Md., Ordnance School of Application, for duty: Major G. H. Stough, Capt. G. S. Kennedy, H. C. Mabbott, S. R. Strubling, H. L. Campbell, 1st Lieut. R. Z. Crane, L. J. Meyns, J. B. Bellinger, Jr., and G. W. Outland. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. R. Sears to Little Rock, Ark., Camp Pike; Capt. W. H. Wileman to Metuchen, N.J., Raritan Arsenal, as C.O. of 8th Light Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop; Capt. J. D. Polley to San Antonio, Texas, as C.O. of 4th Heavy Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop; Capt. J. L. Aney to Fort Newark Terminal, N.J.; Capt. J. L. Aman to San Antonio, Texas, for duty as C.O. of 6th Provisional Ordnance Detachment; Capt. J. W. Robertson to San Antonio, Texas, as C.O. of 5th Provisional Ordnance Detachment; 1st Lieut. H. D. Murray to Metuchen, N.J., Raritan Arsenal, for duty as C.O. of 8th Light Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop; 2d Lieut. A. B. C. Deppa to New Orleans, La. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. C. E. Partridge to Des Moines, Iowa, and report in person to the C.O. of Camp Dodge for duty as divisional ordnance officer of 4th Division; Capt. J. McDonald to Fort Bliss, Texas; Capt. R. R. Kennedy to San Antonio, Texas, 7th Provisional Ordnance Detachment; Capt. H. B. LaRue to Rock Island, Ill.; Capt. A. Brest to Cheyenne, Wyo., Fort D. A. Russell; Capt. C. M. Roberts to Washington, Personnel Branch, Sixth and B Sts., N.W. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. E. Lacey, O.D., will be placed on retired list at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and to home. (Sept. 11, War D.)
Resignation by E. J. W. Ragadale of his commissions as temp. lieut. col., Ord. Dept., and capt., C.A.C. (Reg. Army), is accepted. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Resignation by W. W. Doe of his commissions as temp. lieut. colonel, Ord. Dept., and captain, Inf. (Regular Army), is accepted. (Sept. 13, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Lieut. Col. D. B. Sanger, S.C., to Boston, Mass., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for pursuing a course of technical Signal Corps instruction for one school year. (Sept. 10, War D.)

Major S. B. Akin, S.C., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with Signal Corps detachment to be attached to 15th Infantry Brigade. (Sept. 10, War D.)

The following officers to Hoboken, N.J., for transportation to France for duty: Capt. W. C. Merkel, A. C. Stanford and H. W. Turner, S.C. (Sept. 10, War D.)

Major H. J. Silger, S.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Sept. 11, War D.)
Officers detailed in S.C. and to Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N.J., for duty: Capt. H. J. Schroeder and R. H. Lewis, F.A. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Major J. W. Peyton, S.C., is detailed as professor at the Davenport High School, Davenport, Iowa, for duty. (Sept. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. F. E. Johnston, S.C., to Washington for duty. (Sept. 12, War D.)

So much of Par. 105, S.O. No. 207-O, War Dept., Sept. 4, 1919, as directs Capt. A. A. Farmer, S.C., to proceed to San Francisco for transportation to Philippine Islands is amended so as to direct that officer to proceed to San Francisco for transportation to Honolulu on transport sailing about Oct. 5, 1919, for duty. (Sept. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. G. L. Marsh, S.C., now in the Philippine Dept., will report to the C.G., that department, for assignment to Signal Corps duty. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Officers to Camp Meade, Md., for assignment to Signal Corps Detachment to be attached to 15th Infantry Brigade: Capt. W. F. Moderhak and 1st Lieut. L. C. Frenna, Signal Corps. (Sept. 13, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, DIRECTOR AIR SERVICE.

Lieut. C. G. B. Hunter, A.S., detailed as a member of G.S.C. for present emergency. (Sept. 10, War D.)
Second Lieut. J. Flannery, A.S., to Houston, Texas, Ellington Field, for duty. (Sept. 10, War D.)

Officers of A.S. to duty as follows: Capt. H. N. Heisen to Washington, D.C.; Capt. E. J. Gurrine to Fort Mason, Calif.; 1st Lieut. R. M. Batten to Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas; 1st Lieut. C. Colt to Boston, Mass. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Officers of A.S. (Aeronautics) to Middletown, Pa., for duty: First Lieut. G. S. Graves, Jr., and 2d Lieut. J. F. Keys. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Officers of A.S. to duty as follows: Capt. B. V. Baucom to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 1st Lieut. L. N. Polk to Camp Bragg, Fayetteville, N.C.; 2d Lieut. P. H. Joseph to Middletown, Pa. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Capt. J. L. Snyder, A.S., to report to district material disposal and salvage officer, New York city, N.Y., for duty. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Second Lieut. W. H. Rice, A.S., to Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, Long Island, N.Y., for duty. (Sept. 13, War D.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain J. B. DeValles to Otisville, N.Y., General Hospital No. 8, for duty. (Sept. 10, War D.)

Chaplain T. P. Hayden to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Promotion of Chaplain J. M. Webb, Inf. (1st Lieut., Inf.), to the grade of chaplain (captain), Permanent Establishment, from April 26, 1919, is announced. (Sept. 15, War D.)

Resignation by Chaplain (1st Lieut., Reg. Army) W. P. Sherman as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Resignation by Chaplain (1st Lieut., Reg. Army) M. A. Seymour of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 11, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Col. C. A. Hedekia, Cav., is assigned to 15th Cav. and to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (Sept. 12, War D.)
Capt. R. F. Tate (lieut. col., Cav.) is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of captain in Q.M.O. and to Washington to Director of Purchase and Storage for duty. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Capt. C. T. Colt, Cav., to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty. (Sept. 12, War D.)

The leave granted Col. P. W. Corbushier, Cav., on account of sickness is extended one month. (Sept. 10, War D.)

Major C. M. Weason, Cav. (col., Ord. Dept.), is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of lieut. col. in Ord. Dept. (Sept. 10, War D.)

Capt. A. J. Lynch, Cav., is detailed under Chief of Transportation Service and to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (Sept. 10, War D.)

Major J. E. Lewis, Cav., is assigned to 14th Cav. and to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Major J. F. Yancey, Cav., to Washington for duty. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Resignation by H. R. Crile, Cav., of his commissions as temp. major and prov. 1st lieut. is accepted. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Resignation by G. M. Gillet, Jr., Cav., of his commissions as temp. major and 1st lieut. (Reg. Army) is accepted. (Sept. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. E. B. Bellinger, Cav., to Camp Dodge, Ia., and report to Brig. Gen. E. B. Babbitt for duty as aid on his staff. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Resignation by H. E. Brailer, Cav., of his commissions as temp. captain and prov. first lieut. is accepted. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. 1st Lieut. B. Lufkin and Prov. 2d Lieut. M. G. Charles, Cav., of commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Resignations by A. R. Bowles, Jr., and J. T. Donald, Cav., of commissions as temp. first lieuts. and prov. second lieuts. are accepted. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Resignations by G. H. Bowers, S. V. H. Danzig and H. P. Heckenberger, Cav., of their commissions as temp. 1st lieuts. and prov. 2d lieuts. are accepted. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. 1st Lieut. T. F. Mishou, Jr., and H. C. Wiener, Cav., of their commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Resignation by A. E. Pickard, Cav., of his commissions as temp. capt. and 1st lieut. (Reg. Army) is accepted. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Resignation by G. Sawtelle, Cav., of his commissions as temp. capt. and 1st lieut. (Reg. Army) is accepted. (Sept. 10, War D.)

Resignation by D. McK. Wilson, Cav., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st lieut. is accepted. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Resignations by G. F. Neilson and S. R. Smith, Cav., of their commissions as temp. 1st lieuts. and prov. 2d lieuts. are accepted. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. 1st Lieut. R. T. Connell and K. F. Driscoll, Cav., of their commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Sept. 12, War D.)

First Sergt. A. J. Hale, Troop H, 10th Cav., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and to home. (Sept. 9, War D.)

First Sergt. J. H. Wright, Cav., Unassigned, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and to home. (Sept. 9, War D.)

First Sergt. J. Wilson, 7th Cav., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Bliss, Texas, and to his home. (Sept. 9, War D.)

First Sergt. G. Harris, Hqrs. Troop, 10th Cav., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and will proceed to his home. (Sept. 9, War D.)

First Sergt. W. O. Sorrels, Hqrs. Troop, 16th Cav., Brownsville, Texas, is detailed for duty in the grade of sergeant with the National Guard of Texas. (Sept. 9, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

76TH—Capt. E. H. Brooks, 76th F.A., will join regiment at Camp Pike, Ark. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Field Artillery, Unassigned.

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. L. H. Hedrick to Governors Island, N.Y., in connection with the trial of certain officials of the Coastwise Lumber Company; Major V. Meyer to Camp Travis, Texas; 1st Lieut. R. F. Kernon, Jr., is assigned to 1st F.A., Fort Sill, Okla.; 1st Lieut. H. R. Hanson to Fort Myer, Va., 2d Battalion, 19th F.A. (Sept. 10, War D.)

Officers of F.A. now at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., from further duty at that place and are assigned to regiments as indicated and will join: Capt. G. I. Smith, 8th F.A., G. H. Duff and R. W. Greasble, 79th F.A., Camp Funston, Kas. (Sept. 10, War D.)

Resignation by G. N. Ruhberg, F.A., of his commissions as temp. major and capt. (Reg. Army) is accepted. (Sept. 10, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. W. M. Bailey to Washington; Major D. S. Doggett is assigned to 6th F.A. at Camp Taylor, Ky., and will join; Major S. E. Reinhardt to West Point, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. J. F. Coleman is assigned to 21st F.A. and to Camp Bragg, N.C. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Col. A. Miner, F.A., is honorably discharged from the Service of the United States, Sept. 24, his services being no longer required. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Field Artillery officers assigned to regiments indicated after their names and will proceed to stations indicated for duty: Capt. J. E. Berz, 21st F.A., Camp Bragg, N.C.; Capt. F. J. Widmeyer, 79th F.A., Camp Funston, Kas.; 2d Lieut. J. B. Holmberg, A. Hornsby and J. W. Miller, 19th F.A., Camp Bragg, N.C. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. G. C. Lawerson is detailed as professor at Castle Heights Military Academy, Lebanon, Tenn.; Capt. C. D. Winan to Camp Merritt, N.J.; 1st Lieut. C. H. Cox to Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga., 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. E. Doeller to Chief of Field Artillery, Washington; 1st Lieut. T. B. Rogers is assigned to 1st F.A. and will join regiment at Fort Sill. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Col. W. McCleave, F.A., will report to Chief of Staff for duty with the Morale Branch, relieving Lieut. Col. F. Bradley, F.A., who will report to the Chief of Field Artillery for temporary duty. (Sept. 13, War D.)

The following officers of Field Artillery are assigned to the 3d Field Artillery and will join regiment at Camp Grant, Ill.: First Lieut. A. Brill and 2d Lieut. R. G. Miller. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Resignation by L. J. Paddock, F.A., of his commission as temp. captain and prov. first lieut. is accepted. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Resignations by Y. Y. Young and A. A. Uebelacker, F.A., of commissions as temp. first lieuts. and prov. second lieuts. are accepted. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. G. E. Moe, F.A., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Resignation by J. F. Hubbard, F.A., of his commissions as temp. capt. and 1st lieut. (Reg. Army) is accepted. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Resignation by E. C. Thayer, F.A., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieut. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Acceptance by the President of the resignation by E. Weston, Jr., F.A., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st lieut. is announced. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. D. L. Ruffner, F.A., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Resignation by A. B. Smith, F.A., of his commission as temp. capt. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. D. W. Potter, F.A., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Resignations by W. C. White, J. M. DeBell and H. St. C. Clarke, F.A., of their commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 2d lieuts. are accepted. (Sept. 12, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Major H. E. Fitz (detailed in I.G. Office) to Fort Hancock, N.J.; Capt. C. D.

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Hindle to Fort Williams, Me.; Capt. A. H. Bryant to Fort Adams, R.I.; Capt. G. B. Welch from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.; Capt. S. R. Kimble to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as C.O. 3d Heavy Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop; 1st Lieut. J. H. Gilbreth to Fort Moultrie, S.C. (Sept. 10, War D.)
The provisional appointment in Reg. Army of 1st Lieut. C. E. Cotter, C.A.C., is made permanent. (Sept. 11, War D.)
Major D. M. Ashbridge, C.A.C., is detailed as a member of the G.S.C. for the present emergency. (Sept. 11, War D.)
Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. R. W. Wilson to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.; Lieut. Col. I. B. Summers, Jr., will return to proper station at Fort Monroe, Va.; Major R. R. Gelta to Fort Hancock, N.J.; Major W. Smith to Honolulu, H.T., on transport sailing about Nov. 5, 1919; Capt. V. R. Stewart to Fort MacArthur, Calif.; Capt. R. J. Imperatori to Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. J. W. Hunter to Fort Monroe, Va. (Sept. 12, War D.)
Major R. C. Harrison, C.A.C., is detailed as professor at Coe College and Cedar Rapids High School, Cedar Rapids, for duty. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. C. R. Moore, C.A.C., is made permanent. (Sept. 15, War D.)
Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. S. L. Bear, C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Resignation by W. L. Hart, C.A.C., of his commissions as temp. major and prov. first lieut. is accepted. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Resignations by B. A. Lum and F. W. Gilchrist, C.A.C., of their commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st lieuts. are accepted. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Resignations by Capt. J. C. Peterson and 1st Lieut. F. O. Meade, C.A.C. (Reg. Army), of their commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Resignations of E. J. Dowd, G. B. Aigeltinger, P. A. Harris, H. J. Rice, S. E. Berry and J. D. Jones, C.A.C., of their commissions as temp. 1st lieuts. and prov. 2d lieuts. are accepted. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Resignation by A. D. Stoddard, C.A.C., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieut. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. C. E. Bates, C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. T. J. Delaney, C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted, to take effect Sept. 15, 1919. (Sept. 12, War D.)

INFANTRY.

3D.—Cook J. H. McKinney, Co. F, 3d Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and to his home. (Sept. 15, War D.)

9TH—Capt. E. L. Barnett, 9th Inf., to Columbus, N.M., for assignment to 24th Inf. (Sept. 11, War D.)

21ST—Leave granted Capt. F. L. Johnson, 21st Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah, is extended fifteen days. (Sept. 11, War D.)

27TH—First Sergt. J. Gmeiner, Co. M, 27th Inf., will be placed on retired list at Fort McDowell, Calif., and to home. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. B. F. McClellan (capt., Inf.) is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor, Mississippi N.G., and to Jackson, Miss.; Col. H. L. Jackson to Fort Sheridan, Ill., as C.O. of that station; Col. G. L. Townsend to Camp Gordon, Ga., for assignment to 6th Inf.; Col. W. Uline to Fort Lawton, Wash., as C.O. of that station; Lieut. Col. W. Goodwin, Jr. (capt., Cav.) is assigned to 7th Cav. and to Fort Bliss, Texas; Lieut. Col. H. Hawley is detailed as professor at the Missouri Military Academy, Mexico; Major N. Sailagyi to Camp Meade, Md., for duty on staff of Brig. Gen. W. H. Sage; Capt. C. Delbridge to Camp Pike, Ark., for assignment to 30th Inf.; Capt. R. N. Hamilton to Philippines; Capt. A. B. Clayton detailed for duty with the M.T.O. and to Chicago, Ill.; 1st Lieut. B. D. Butler to Camp Gordon, Ga., for assignment to 61st Inf.; 2d Lieut. G. B. O'Grady (unassigned) is assigned to 29th Inf., at Camp Benning, Ga. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Col. J. C. Brady, Inf., is relieved from detail in the Q.M.O. (Sept. 10, War D.)


Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. O. H. Dockery, Jr. (major, Inf.) is assigned to 1st Inf. and to Camp Lewis, Wash.; Col. F. D. Evans to Fort Niagara, N.Y., as C.O. of that station; Col. G. E. Thorne, upon relief from his present duties, is detailed for duty in connection with the organization of National Guard troops in Porto Rico; Major T. G. Lanphier (attached to Air Service) to March Field, Riverside, Calif.; Capt. L. H. Riley is detailed under the direction of the Chief of Transportation Service and to Hoboken, N.J.; Capt. C. D. Pearce, Jr., is assigned to 10th Inf. and to Camp Custer, Mich., and join; Capt. F. E. Haskell is assigned to 29th Inf. and will join at Camp Shelby, Miss.; Capt. W. A. Smith, Jr., to Washington; 1st Lieut. J. H. McClellan to New York city; 1st Lieut. J. A. Mahon to Washington. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. A. C. Knowles is detailed as professor at the Los Angeles High School, Los Angeles, Calif.; Lieut. Col. G. W. C. Whiting to University of Alabama; Lieut. Col. R. Butler is attached to 8th Cav., Marfa, Texas; Lieut. Col. J. I. Muir is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps for present emergency; Major C. O. Stokely to Camp Meade, Md., as assistant to brigade adjutant, G-2, of the provisional brigade of Infantry being organized; Major R. E. McDouglough is detailed as professor at Little Rock College, Little Rock, Ark.; Major C. Grant to Oklahoma City Public Schools, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Major H. D. Blasland to the Presidio of San Francisco; Major L. B. Clapham is detailed as professor at Muhlenberg College, Easton, Pa.; Capt. W. E. Ostermaier is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.; Capt. O. T. Estes to Gloucester High School, Gloucester, Mass.; Capt. R. D. Newton to duty with the M.T.O. and to Governors Island, N.Y.; Capt. W. A. Meyer to 2d Inf., Camp Dodge, Iowa; Capt. L. A. Winney is detailed as professor at Leavenworth High School, Leavenworth, Kas.; Capt. T. A. Austin, Jr., to Montgomery Public High Schools, Montgomery, Ala.; Capt. L. E. James is detailed as professor at the University of Maine, Orono, Me.; Capt. R. H. Larkins is detailed as professor at Pottsville High School, Pottsville, Pa.; 2d Lieut. S. F. Gravelly is assigned to 18th Inf. and will join station to which assigned. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Major C. W. Savage is detailed as assistant professor at the Pennsylvania State Col-



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lege, State College, Pa.; Major C. W. Dyer is detailed as assistant professor at Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, S.C.; Capt. W. A. Dietrich is detailed as assistant professor at Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.; 1st Lieut. C. D. Garth is detailed as assistant professor at the Nashville High Schools, Nashville, Tenn. (Sept. 13, War D.)

The following officers will report to the U.S. Army recruiting officer, 221 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich., for duty: 1st Lieuts. J. J. McCarthy and J. M. Gideon, Inf. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Resignations by L. S. N. Phillips, R. W. Doye, F. T. Simpson, S. A. McHie and J. O. Ward, Inf., of their commissions as temp. 1st lieuts. and prov. 2d lieuts. are accepted. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Resignations by Capt. M. S. Murray, Prov. 1st Lieut. H. S. Havens and Prov. 2d Lieut. A. W. S. Little, Inf., of their commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. 1st Lieuts. H. G. Johnstone, W. Edgar, Prov. 2d Lieuts. D. O. Mead and J. S. Ogden, Inf., of their commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Resignation by E. P. King, Inf., of his commissions as temp. capt. and 1st Lieut. (Reg. Army) is accepted. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Resignations by J. H. McGinnis, H. V. Johnson and M. H. Cardwell, Inf., of their commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 2d lieuts. are accepted. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Resignations by L. K. Brice, C. M. Montgomery, R. M. Glenn and A. Bloch, Inf., of their commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st lieuts. are accepted. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Resignation by C. A. Rawson, Inf., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieut. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted. (Sept. 10, War D.)

Resignation by J. L. Frink, Inf., of his commissions as temp. lieut. col. and capt. (Reg. Army) is accepted. (Sept. 10, War D.)

Resignation by J. L. Harrison, Inf., of his commissions as temporary captain and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Sept. 6, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. H. R. Horak, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 6, War D.)

Prov. 1st Lieut. J. R. Campbell, jr., Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Sept. 6, War D.)

Resignation by W. B. Pitts, Inf., of his commissions as temporary captain and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Sept. 6, War D.)

Resignations by E. W. Kelley and W. J. Devine, Inf., of commissions as temporary first lieuts. and prov. second lieuts. are accepted. (Sept. 6, War D.)

Resignations by W. R. Silvey and F. M. Darr, Inf., of their commissions as temp. 1st lieuts. and prov. 2d lieuts. are accepted. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. 2d Lieut. C. A. Foss and Prov. 1st Lieut. C. McF. Petty, Inf., of their commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Sergeant E. Burns, Inf., Unassigned, Fort Myer, Va., is detailed for duty with the National Guard of Missouri as sergeant-instructor. (Sept. 9, War D.)

First Sergeant F. Jackson, Co. C, 24th Inf., will be placed upon retired list at Columbus, N.M., and to home. (Sept. 9, War D.)

First Sergeant O. Connell, Co. M, 36th Inf., will be placed upon retired list at Camp Devens, Mass., and to home. (Sept. 9, War D.)

First Sergeant E. V. Mooney, Inf., Washington, D.C., is detailed for duty in grade of sergeant with the National Guard of New York as sergeant-instructor. (Sept. 9, War D.)

First Sergeant O. L. Eousser, Inf., unassigned, will be placed upon retired list at Camp Sherman, Ohio, and to home. (Sept. 15, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Temporary advancement of Capt. A. T. Dalton, retired, to grade of major on retired list, U.S. Army, Sept. 21, 1917, is announced. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Col. H. F. Kingsbury, retired, from further active duty to home. (Sept. 13, War D.)

PLACED ON DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

The following officers of Cavalry are placed on D.O.L.: First Lieuts. C. J. Davis, J. M. Moose, jr., C. B. Byrd, T. Brady, jr., G. X. Cheves, W. Battle and W. C. Hatchell. (Sept. 13, War D.)

The following officers of Cavalry are placed on D.O.L.: Capt. J. S. Jadwin (major, F.A.), A. P. Thayer and F. G. Ringland (major, Inf.). (Sept. 13, War D.)

The name of Lieut. Col. N. K. Averill, Cav., is placed on D.O.L. (Sept. 13, War D.)

The following officers of Infantry are placed on D.O.L.: First Lieuts. J. L. Murphy, E. F. Gillespie, J. B. Mudge, E. L. R. Askam, I. L. Swanson, G. McFadden, B. E. Skeel (capt., U.S. Army), H. A. Brickley (capt., Inf.), R. Wisner, M. V. Reed, A. P. Sullivan, R. W. Hickey, G. K. Page, L. J. McCarthy and E. F. Paynter. (Sept. 13, War D.)

TANK CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. S. D. ROCKENBACH, G.T.C.

Capt. M. C. Wiley, T.C., to Detroit, Mich., No. 221 Woodward Ave., for duty. (Sept. 13, War D.)

TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

BRIG. GEN. F. T. HINES, C. OF TRANSPORTATION SER.

Capt. F. L. Herron, Transp. Corps, will report to the Chief of Transportation Service. (Sept. 10, War D.)

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

Capt. A. Cobb, C.W.S., to Dover, N.J., Picatinny Arsenal, for duty. (Sept. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. J. F. Battley, C.W.S., to Edgewood, Md., Edgewood Arsenal, for duty. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Resignation by H. W. Rowan of his commissions as temp. capt., C.W.S., and prov. 2d lieut., C.A.C., is accepted. (Sept. 12, War D.)

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS MADE PERMANENT.

Provisional appointments in Reg. Army of 1st Lieuts. L. A. Maury, C. M. Easley, W. F. Johnson, Inf., and E. J. Roe, F.A., are made permanent. (Sept. 10, War D.)

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Officers of M.T.C. to duty as follows: Capt. W. H. Shay to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.; 1st Lieut. C. Challice, jr., to Fort McHenry, Md.; 2d Lieut. F. L. Magnat to Camp Normoye, Texas. (Sept. 11, War D.)

The following officers are detailed for duty with the M.T.C. and to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty: First Lieuts. L. C. Bradford, Inf.; L. M. Smith, Amb. Ser.; 2d Lieuts. W. Haight, Q.M.G.; C. R. Shanks, T.C.; V. W. Smith, Inf. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Officers of M.T.C. to duty as follows: Col. L. S. Ryan to Camp Jesup, Ga.; Capt. J. E. Myers to Camp Normoye, Texas; Capt. P. R. Mitchell to Camp Normoye, Texas; 1st Lieut. A. E. Danielson to Chicago, Ill.; 1st Lieut. R. R. Seger to Chicago, Ill. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Officers detailed for duty with M.T.C. and to Norfolk, Va., for duty: Capt. G. G. Damon, Air Ser.; F. P. Fainter, Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. H. Moore, Inf.; 2d Lieuts. H. T. Maltby, Inf.; A. F. Folker, Air Ser., and C. W. Ullrich, Air Ser. (Sept. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. H. G. Shockley, M.T.C., to Fort Mason, Calif., for duty. (Sept. 13, War D.)

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Capt. B. O. Hampton, A.S.C., to Camp Taylor, Ky., Field Artillery Basic School, for duty. (Sept. 11, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Major R. M. Buffington to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor, for duty. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Former Contract Surg. H. W. Yarnans having been examined for appointment as first lieutenant in M.C. and having served as contract surgeon and as an officer of the M.R.C. for twelve years subsequent to 1898, and having been found physically incapacitated for active service by reason of disability incurred in line of duty, is retired with pay and allowances of a first lieutenant of M.C., effective Sept. 21, 1919. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Capt. T. C. Cook to Charleston, S.C., as departmental athletic officer, Southern Department. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Officers to Washington for duty with the War Plans Division: Lieut. Col. H. L. Archer, A.G.D., and W. E. Finzer, Inf. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Capt. J. L. D. Rodgers, U.S.A., to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Sergeant J. H. Bryan, Reg. Ser., Birmingham, Ala., is detailed for duty with the National Guard of Alabama as sergeant-instructor. (Sept. 10, War D.)

ARMY G.O.M. CASES.

Lieut. Col. Charles Abel, 19th Inf., was convicted by a G.O.M. at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on Dec. 18, 1918, of having, while commanding officer of the Q.M. detachment at that post, fraudulently converted to his own use checks for various amounts drawn in his favor as commanding officer; of having misappropriated certain Q.M. stores, and of gambling. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service and confined at hard labor for one year. The President remitted confinement penalty and so much of sentence as provided for dismissal from the Army and commuted it to a reprimand, to be administered by commanding general, Southern Department, and reduction in rank to bottom of lineal list of captains of Infantry for one year. (G.O.M.O. 261, War Dept., Aug. 1, 1919.)

Lieut. Joseph A. Denault, Inf., was brought before a G.O.M. at Camp Lee, Va., on April 8, 1919, and convicted of having falsely represented to his commanding officer that he was ill and in bed in order to avoid attending garrison school; of desertion, breaking arrest, being drunk and disorderly while in uniform and of having issued fraudulent checks. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service and confined at hard labor for five years. The President confirmed the sentence but reduced period of confinement to one year. (G.O.M.O. 270, War Dept., Aug. 11, 1919.)



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THE NAVY.

Other Navy orders appear on an earlier page.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

Orders Issued to Officers Sept. 10, 1919.

Capt. L. A. Boettick to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.; D. V. Chadwick to Washington, D.C., to senior member Compensation Board.

Comdr.: G. W. Simpson to navy yard, Portsmouth; F. H. Roberts to report comdr. Transport Force for duty.

Comdr. (M.C.) H. A. Garrison to Naval Hosp., Fort Lyon, Col.

Lieut. Comdr.: P. Cassard to U.S. Leonidas as exec. off.; W. A. Lee to U.S. Bushnell as exec. off.; F. C. McCord to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.; R. T. Merrill to duty on staff comdr., train, Atlantic Fleet; K. Gatewood to U.S.S. Florida as ast. fire control off.; J. S. Spore to U.S.S. DeLong and in command when commissioned; J. J. Brashek to navy yard, New York, for duty in Industrial Dept.

Lieuts.: R. L. Dodge to Naval Train, Camp, Detroit; F. W. Dunning to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 37 and as exec. off. when commissioned; H. A. Field to Naval Hosp., Charleston; S. L. Simon to N.O.T.S., Demobilization Board, New York, as member of board; S. L. Wilson to U.S.S. Henderson as navigator; S. L. Almon to report to comdr. Transport Force for duty; (Continued on next page.)

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(Continued from preceding page.)

B. E. Rigg, retired, Aug. 2, 1919; H. Hartley to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 37 and in command when commissioned; V. Wood to U.S.S. McLannan as exec. off.; W. W. Funk to Ford Motor Works, Detroit; J. S. Phillips to U.S.S. Oklahoma; C. H. Roper to U.S.S. New Hampshire; B. F. Singlet to conn. f.o. Lieuts. (M.C.): J. F. Donohue to Marine Recruiting Sta., New York; I. A. Rankin to Newport, R.I.; W. C. Becker to Naval Recruiting Sta., St. Louis, Mo.; E. D. McMorris to Naval Hosp., Pensacola, Fla.; P. G. Skillern to Von Steuben; A. B. Ward to duty Naval Hosp., Fort Lyon, Col.; F. E. Loo to Pennsylvania; P. S. Sullivan to U.S.S. Columbia. Lieuts. J.G.: J. O. Holcomb to U.S.S. McLannan; E. V. Annatoy to Naval Train. Camp, Detroit, Mich.; A. J. Fern to Naval Train. Camp, Detroit. Lieut. (Cons.C.) E. W. Ames to navy yard, Washington, D.C. Lieuts. j.g. (Chap.C.): H. H. Lippincott to U.S.S. Texas; M. M. Witherspoon to U.S.S. South Dakota. Ensigns: J. A. McDonnell to U.S.S. San Francisco; J. F. Coady to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Kaweah and on board when commissioned; R. B. Miller to U.S.S. San Francisco; R. H. Johnson to U.S.S. Proteus; E. C. Bain to U.S.S. Chester; F. W. Beard to U.S.S. Rochester; F. N. Wood to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Alameda and on board when commissioned; R. G. Holden to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Kaweah and on board when commissioned; A. Feher to Naval Air Sta., Rockaway, L.I.; A. J. Courtney, orders of Aug. 11, R.A.D., rev.; W. P. Hepburn to Battleship Squadron One, Pacific Fleet; L. F. Marsh to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Alameda and on board when commissioned; J. J. Dalling to former status as enlisted man in Navy; O. R. Miner to U.S.S. Shamut; C. H. Beckwith to Ford Motor Works, Detroit; C. F. Swanson to U.S.S. Michigan; F. J. Kuber to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Kaweah and on board when commissioned; H. S. Nielson to U.S.S. Shawmut; J. C. Powell to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Brazos and on board when commissioned; H. Padley to U.S.S. Utah; Van F. Rathburn to U.S.S. Columbia; M. N. Longley to temp. duty R.S., New York; W. L. Travis to Naval Train. Camp, Detroit, Mich.; H. C. Todd to conn. f.o. Eagle 37 and as watch off. when commissioned; W. H. Hutter to U.S.S. Chester; C. S. Iagrig to U.S.S. Chester. Gunns: O. J. Byrnes to U.S.S. Savannah; J. D. Thompson, retired, July 23. Mach. A. M. McConnell, retired, Aug. 31. Pharron, L. W. Kurtman to Imperator, Hampton Roads. A.L. Clks.: J. P. Wilson to U.S.S. Dixie with supply off.; K. A. Merrill to U.S.S. Savannah as supply off.

Orders Issued to Officers Sept. 11, 1919.

Capt. C. S. Freeman to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.
Comdr. N. H. Goss to command U.S.S. Robinson.

Comdr. H. M. Tolfree (M.C.) to navy yard, New York.
Lieut. Comdr. W. M. Fleischman to Von Steube.
Lieuts.: L. V. H. Armstrong to command U.S.S. L-10; F. J. Legers to conn. f.o. Eagle 34 and in command when commissioned; H. W. Barnes to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 35 and as exec. off. when commissioned; B. F. Singlet to U.S.S. Michigan; J. B. Martin to U.S.S. Charleston; A. Rettig to command U.S.S. Pokomoke; T. M. Buck to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 35 and in command when commissioned. Lieut. (Civ. Eng. C.) L. B. Comes to duty under eng. in chief to Haitian Government. Lieuts. (M.C.): J. E. Bollinger to duty Asiatic Sta.; H. H. Jackson to N. Rec. Sta., Albany, N.Y.; B. T. Larsen to Navy Rec. Sta., Philadelphia, Pa. Lieuts. j.g.: K. H. Stoston to revert to former status as an enlisted man in Navy; G. D. Schoff to Santa Malta; A. E. LeCros to revert to former status as enlisted man in Navy; F. Strohto to conn. f.o. Eagle 34 and as exec. off. when commissioned; J. Schnoll to U.S. Nokomis; J. J. Hickey to U.S.S. Bridge. Lieut. j.g. (Chap.C.) J. B. Earnest to duty Naval Hosp. Oper. Base, Hampton Roads. Lieut. j.g. (M.C.) N. Roberts to U.S.S. Connecticut. Ensigns: H. H. Hildonkooter to U.S.S. Bushnell; R. S. Holgeron to U.S.S. Champlin; C. P. Capahaw, to be effective Sept. 30; G. J. Hanes to U.S.S. South Carolina; C. E. Harbin to U.S.S. Minnesota, N. S. Ives to Battleship Squadron One, Pacific Fleet; S. T. Sutton to U.S.S. Topeka; B. L. Loughman to command Sub-Chaser 412. Ensign F. M. Sherrill (Sup.C.) to U.S.S. Lake Michigan as supply off. Ch. Btan. W. G. Platt to revert to former status as an enlisted man in Navy. Gunns: R. A. Koirlo to U.S.S. L-7; W. B. McMichael to U.S.S. North Dakota. Machs.: J. Burch to U.S.S. Hannibal; J. H. Britton to U.S.S. Connecticut. Pharm. A. K. Snyder to Naval Academy. Ch. Pay Clerk (Sup.C.) V. J. Connelly to Great Lakes, Ill. Pay Clerk (Sup.C.) D. J. Lewis to Great Lakes. A.P. Clerk W. H. Barowski to duty with Commissary Off., Naval Academy.

Orders Issued to Officers Sept. 12, 1919.

Capt. B. P. DuBois to accounting off., navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Lieut. Comdr.: S. H. Greer to Naval Sta., Cavite; B. B. Howard to U.S.S. Ohio as navigator. Lieuts.: J. Nelson to U.S.S. Welles under instruction in eng.; D. E. Cummings to U.S.S. St. Louis; V. A. Clarke to conn. f.o. U.S.S. R-13 and in command when commissioned. Lieuts. (M.C.): J. R. Jeffrey to Naval Train. Sta., San Francisco, Cal.; W. C. Blake to Eagle 25; M. M. Gould to Marine Expeditionary Force, Santo Domingo. Lieuts. j.g.: M. J. Cayton to U.S.S. Prometheus; C. Braun, jr., to Eagle 25; G. V. S. Harvey to U.S.S. Elliott; A. O. Madales to Nav. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba. Ensigns: F. B. Bryan to U.S.S. Rochester; G. W. Brown to U.S.S. Delaware; N. Beall to U.S.S. Rochester; W. R. Cushman to U.S.S. Idaho; R. W. Bockius to U.S.S. Arizona; D. L. Metts to U.S.S. Nero; W. A. P. Martin to U.S.S. Rochester. Ensigns: LeR. G. Miller to Transport Force, Hoboken, N.J.; D. A. Hughes to U.S.S. Nevada; J. P. Tomelty to conn. f.o. Eagle 35 and as watch off. when commissioned. Ensign (Sup.C.) T. T. Taylor to disbursing off., Naval Ammunition Depot, Fort Mifflin, Pa. Machs.: J. L. Wright to U.S.S. South Dakota; W. H. England to U.S.S. North Dakota. A.P. Clerk A. F. Hyatt to duty with supply officer, Sub-Div. 5, Hampton Roads.

Reserve Orders Issued to Officers Sept. 12, 1919.

Lieut. Comdr.: G. E. Hall to Rec. Ship, New York; A. H. George to Rec. Ship, New York; J. H. B. Meehan to Patoka; S. P. Pine to Alameda. Lieut. C. C. Earle to Alameda. Lieuts. (j.g.): J. N. Ferguson to Santa Malta; G. A. Bergen to Alameda; W. J. Cummings to Santa Malta. Ensigns: P. W. Barker orders Aug. 4 to be effective immediately; R. J. Geimer to Rec. Ship, New York; D. P. McGinty orders Aug. 21 R.A.D. rev.

Orders Issued to Officers Sept. 13, 1919.

Capt. C. W. Cole to recruiting insp. Western Div., San Francisco, Calif. Comdr. J. H. Klein, jr., to command U.S.S. McDermut; R. R. Adams to command U.S.S. Niagara; D. Lyons to command U.S.S. Bridge. Lieut. Comdr.: J. McC. Miller to Bu. Ordnance, Navy Dept.; H. G. Patrick to Naval Academy; J. C. Jones, jr., to Bu. Ordnance, Navy Dept.; R. E. Kerr to U.S.S. Seattle. Lieut. Comdr. N. C. Gillette, W. H. P. Blandy, O. W. Bagby and G. B. Davis to Bu. Ordnance, Navy Dept. Lieuts.: C. H. Dougherty to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Tennessee and on board when commissioned; J. C. McDermott died Sept. 4 at Naval Hosp., Chelsea, Mass.; J. T. Pennycook to navy yard, Philadelphia; R. W. Farrar to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. for elementary and advanced flight training; R. Snyder to Nav. Ammunition Depot, Fort Mifflin, Pa.; G. Keeser to 5th Nav. Dist.; F. C. Hertzog to Naval Hosp., New York. Lieuts. (j.g.): T. C. Ramsay continue present duty on Concord; W. C. Wilcock died Sept. 4, 1919, at Naval Hosp., Brooklyn, N.Y.; F. D. Halbert to NC-4 to Bunav; B. W. Miller to Mercy. Ensigns: R. W. Callahan to office dist. communication apt., 4th Nav. Dist.; C. N. Goldenberg to U.S.S. Rochester; E. H. Hooper, jr., to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Brazos and on board when commissioned; L. C. Lawbaugh to Battleship Squad. 1, Pacific Fleet; H. S. Torsleff to conn. f.o. Eagle 34 and as watch off. when commissioned; B. B. Rowedder to Transport Force, Hoboken, N.J. Lieut. Comdr. (Med. Corps): S. Bacon to Naval Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; F. H. Bowman to Naval Hosp., Key West, Fla. Lieuts. (Med. Corps): H. L. Weer to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; H. R. Gasser to U.S.S. Glacier; W. C. Mason to N.T.S., Newport, R.I.; O. B. Spalding to Kanawha; L. B. Sartin to Nav. Sta., New Orleans. Lieuts. (Dental Corps): H. A. Badger to navy yard, New York; J. M. Campbell to N.T.S., Hampton Roads, Va.; C. T. Lynes to duty Naval Prison, Portsmouth, N.H.; F. D. Clancy to Marine Expeditionary Force, Haiti. Lieuts. (Dental Corps): E. A. Hyland to duty with Separate Battn. Marines, Camaguey, Cuba; W. A. Dorney to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; C. H. Nelson to Virginia Islands. Lieut. (Supply Corps) F. D. Foley to Nav. Sta., Cavite, P.I. Lieut. (j.g.) (Supply Corps) M. A. Thompson to asst. naval officer, Nav. Supply Sta., N.O.B. Hampton Roads, Va. Ensign (Supply Corps) M. W. Willard to asst. to disbursing off. N.T.S., Newport, R.I.

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Lieut. (Construction Corps) T. W. Richards to navy yard, Philadelphia. Btan. F. J. Olejnik to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Tennessee and on board when commd.; Mach. B. W. Conner to U.S.S. Savannah; A.P. Clerk J. A. Paudi to duty with sup. off. R.S., Philadelphia; Pay Clerk A. R. Swenson to St. Louis.

Chairman Baruch, of the War Industries Board, said at a Washington banquet:

"I was brought up to consider that it was impossible for a soldier to carry an umbrella. A soldier with an umbrella seemed as absurd to me as a soldier with a fan. Well, the other day, in a deluge of rain, I beheld a soldier, a big umbrella over him, stepping along briskly. I stopped my car and said:

"Young man, this is the first time I ever saw a soldier with an umbrella."

"Well, boss," he answered, "maybe it's the first time you ever saw a real, live, up-to-date soldier."—*Detroit Free Press*.

"O'Shea," said the captain sternly, "I saw you running from a boche this morning as if the devil were after you; you had thrown away your rifle and—"
O'Shea: "Yis, sor, Oi know it, sor, but ye see Oi had just slipped a live hand grenade in his pocket, and—"
"I see," said the captain.—*Ontario Post*.

The nervy young officer sat down at a table in the vegetarian restaurant.

"Crushed nut, sir?" asked the waitress handing him the menu of the day.

"No, no; shell-shock," he replied.—*London Tit-Bits*.

Every time those duty officers come up and sing and play the piano in the officers' infirmary we say if this is peace, give us war, bloody war.—*The West's Recall*.

Captain Stockman (in barber shop)—"You ought to cut my hair cheaper; there's nothing much to cut."
Barber—"Oh, no. In your case we don't charge for cutting the hair; we charge for having to search for it."—*Exchange*.

The war must be over. Civilians again outnumber soldiers on the streets of New York.—*Over Here*.

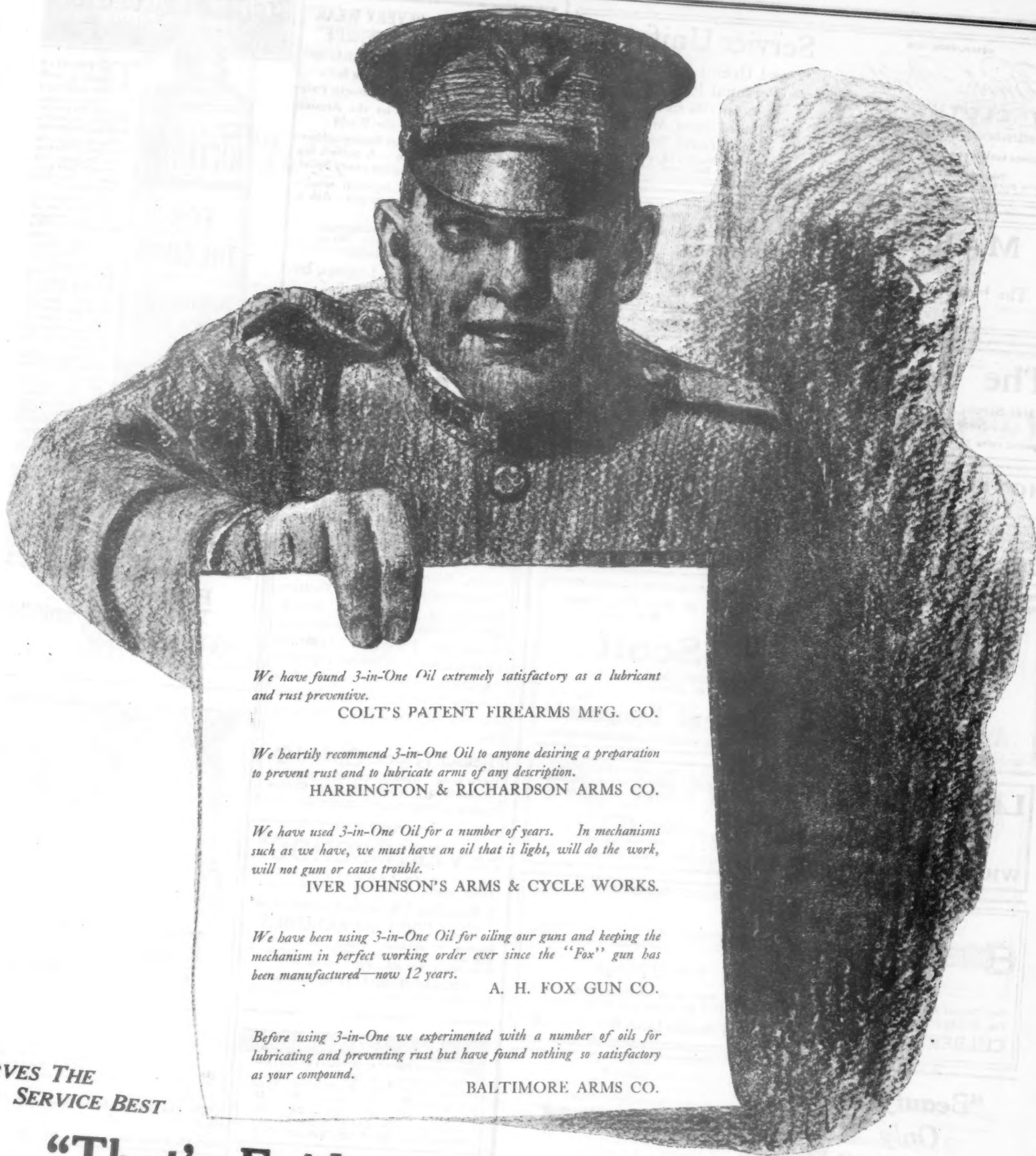
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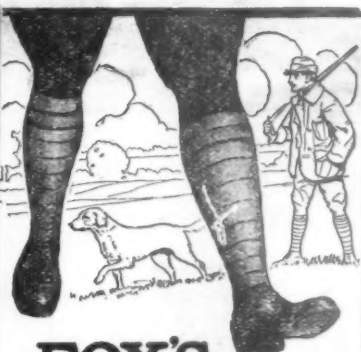
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